The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

Important News from Western Maryland.

Approach of the Federal Troops to Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Cadwallader to Co-operate with Gen. Patterson.

The Rebel Attempts to Destroy the Dams on the Potomac.

SKIRMISHING ACROSS THE RIVER.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Another Brilliant Exploit of the Federal Troops.

Five Hundred Secessionists Routed at Romney.

Letter From Jefferson Davis to the Maryland Commissioners.

The Maryland Congressional Election.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13.

The residents proper of Washington have manifested considerable alarm to-day, having apparently an impression that WIGFALL was to make good his promise to dine in Washington on the 15th, and that Gen. SCOTT would be so audacious as to resist the entrance of the erratic Senator.

JOHN A. DIX, of New-York, will be commissioned as a Major General to-morrow.

WM. WILLIAMS, of Hollidaysburgh, Pa., has been appointed a Major in the Army.

Secretary SEWARD to-day reviewed the Cayuga Regiment, at their camp on Georgetown Heights.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE.

The President, and Secretaries CAMERON and CHASE, to-day reviewed several regiments on the Virginia side.

Hon E. JOY MORRIS has accepted the mission to Constantinople, and will to-morrow forward to Gov. CURTIN the resignation of his seat in Congress.

CHARLES WASHBURN, Commissioner to Paraguay, and CHARLES RIOTTI, Commissioner to Venezuela, are in Washington, receiving their instructions. They will leave in the first steamer.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The election in Maryland passed off quietly, at least so far as has as yet been ascertained. The presence of our troops has had the effect, I presume, to secure a fair expression of public opinion. The only district I have heard from is Annapolis. At the previous election, the Union majority was 22; to-day it is 170, the vote standing, for CALVERT, Union, 290; for HARRIS, rebel, 126.

POSITION OF THE GERMAN STATES.

Advices have been received from all the German States of a determination to do all in their power to aid the Government in crushing the Southern rebellion. The assurances from Austria, Prussia, Switzerland and Belgium, are very strong.

The failure of the Police of Boston to arrest the bearer of dispatches from the rebel leaders to their *confrères* in Europe, has caused much regret in Washington. It was important that the arrest should be made, not alone for the purpose of obtaining possession of the dispatches he carried, but also for the purpose of testing the right of the British Minister and British Consuls to protect rebels by their passports. The nature of the dispatches, the character of the man, and his relations to the rebels, could not have been unknown both to Consul BURCH and Minister LYONS, and to the extent of their official positions, they were aiding the rebels. At least, such is the prevailing public sentiment of Washington.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

The position of England is not regarded in diplomatic circles as much changed for the better. I heard a gentleman intimately acquainted with our foreign relations, say to-day that England had only stopped blustering, and gone to whimpering.

VISITORS FROM NEW-YORK

We have a number of distinguished visitors, arrived by to-day's train. ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal; HIRAM BARNEY, Collector; JOHN J. CISCO, Sub-Treasurer, and JOHN A. KENNEDY, Chief of Police, are among the officials. Among the private citizens are THURLOW WEED, HUGH J HASTINGS and AUGUST BELMONT. Messrs. BARNEY, CISCO and BELMONT have been in consultation with Mr. Secretary CHASE, expressing their views as to the financial policy of the Government. I think these involve some changes in the tariff, and especially the urging of import duty on tea, coffee and such luxuries. I shall expect this subject to be submitted to Congress for action at the coming extra session.

An order has been given out for one thousand army wagons. It will be a regret to many to know that BISHOP and SIMMONS, of Philadelphia, share largely in this patronage. This firm was largely engaged in supplying the rebels with arms, ammunition, provisions and other necessities of war. Even after the Government had attempted to stop supplies, this firm endeavored to elude the vigilance of the officials, and to forward articles from New-York that had been stopped at Philadelphia.

THE NEW-YORK TROOPS.

Gov. MORGAN has returned to New-York, and this time with a definite and decisive understanding as to the forwarding of troops. All the regiments now organized, making thirty-eight volunteer regiments, beside the regular militia, are to be sent forward as soon as they can be equipped and uniformed. If the "Barnacle family" of the Empire State be not too numerous, there is a prospect that she may yet achieve her true position, and be first in war as she has been first in peace.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been to the rebel camp at Harper's Ferry, to endeavor to stop the destruction of the property of his Company. He reached Dam No. Four, near Williamsport, while the fight was going on between the Marylanders and the Virginians—the latter endeavoring to destroy the Dam, and the former to defend it. He crossed the river under a flag of truce, and demanded to be taken to Harper's Ferry. The rebels furnished an escort of twelve men, five marching on each side, and one each in front and rear. In this order he entered Harper's Ferry, and was presented to Gen. JOHNSTON, the commander of the rebel forces He remonstrated against the destruction of the dams, boats and other property of the Company, claiming that they were the property of Marylanders, and should be exempt from seizure and destruction. Gen. JOHNSTON replied that his orders were positive to destroy all property that could in any way be made to benefit the United States forces, and that it was all nonsense to talk of the property as belonging to Maryland, for it belonged to New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and every other Abolition State engaged in fighting for the Union. He should therefore obey his instructions, and destroy everything that he could reach.

The President says he thinks the number of troops at Harper's Ferry is quite as large as has been reported, and that they seemed to have plenty of provisions The Kentuckians, to the number of eight hundred, are encamped on the Maryland side, opposite the Ferry They were ordered to retire across the river, but refused to obey. They were then told that they were trespassing upon the soil of Maryland. To obviate this objection, they leased from the owners the ground upon which they were encamped, and so remain. The rebels at the Ferry say they don't know upon which side the Kentuckians will fight.

The Chesapeake Canal is in perfect order from Cumberland to Dam No. 4, which is about twenty miles from the Ferry. The Union forces are at Cumberland, at which place there are a hundred and fifty boats, upon which troops can be transported.

ANOTHER REBEL BATTERY.

It is reliably reported that the rebels are erecting a battery at Matthias Point, some miles below Aquia Creek. Should this prove true, it may considerably interfere with the navigation of the Potomac River, and perhaps require its immediate removal, as the channel at this place is close under the Virginia shore. The steamers *Freeborn* and *Resolute* left the Navy-yard to day with sealed orders It is possible their errand is to prevent the completion of this battery, If so, they will probably be joined by the *Pawnee*, which has remained off Aquia Creek since the last engagement there. Previous to leaving, these steamers changed their armaments, taking on long thirty two-pounders.

JOHN FRIZZEL and GEORGE SHORT, two noted Secessionists, have been arrested here, and placed under *surveillance*.

JOSEPH POLLETTI, near eighty years old, the last survivor of RINGGOLD's noted First Artillery, died here on Tuesday evening

The force at the Marine Barracks numbers three hundred men, mostly recruits, under command of Lieut J. H. HIGBEE, of New York. A number of recruits arrived at the barracks, to-day, from Pittsburgh, and every day the recruiting rendezvous reports large accessions to this corps.

It is probable that Hon. JOHN F. POTTER will be commissioned as a Brigadier General. He is after PRYOR a second time. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13.

Information from Rockville shows that portions of the New-York Ninth, Pennsylvania First, and New Hampshire Regiments, together with the President's mounted guard, and a part of Col. MAGRUDER's battery, yesterday made an advance movement from that town. It was expected in camp that two additional regiments from Washington would immediately join the forces under Col. STONE.

The strict rules prescribed by the officer governing correspondence, has discouraged reporters for the Press from proceeding further with the expedition.

Secretary CHASE has just addressed another circular to the collectors of customs, referring to the instructions of the 2d of May, prohibiting the transmission of munitions of war, provisions or other supplies to parties in insurrection against the United States. They are further instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in arresting and detaining all merchandise of whatever character, the ultimate destination of which they have satisfactory reason to believe is for the insurgents against the United States, or for places under their control.

The circular continues: "If you are satisfied, either from the nature of the articles or otherwise, that any merchandise, wherever destined in name, is in fact destined for persons or combinations against the Government of the United States, you will cause the same to be seized and proceeded against for forfeiture. If, however, you are satisfied that any merchandise transmitted for States or places under insurrectionary control is not intended for the actual insurgents, and has been shipped or forwarded without intent to afford aid and comfort to such insurgents, or otherwise to violate the law, you will simply detain such merchandise, and notify the shippers or forwarders or their agents of such detention, and state the cause thereof. If such shipper or forwarder personally, or by agent, shall satisfy you that the merchandise so arrested will not be sent to any place under insurrectionary control, but will be either returned whence it came, or be disposed of in good faith for consumption within loyal States, you will restore possession of the same and allow such disposition thereof to be made as the parties in interest may desire. You will regard all States in which the authority of the United States is temporarily subverted, as under insurrectionary control, but any portions of such States in which the laws of the Union, and the laws of the Federal Government, are acknowledged and respected, will be considered as exempt from any interruption of commerce or intercourse, beyond such as may be necessary in order to prevent supplies going to the insurgents, or to places under their control. It is the intention of the Department to have the owners of all property perfectly free to control it in such manner as they see fit, without interference or detention by the officers of the Federal Government except for the purpose of preventing any use or disposal of such property for the aid and comfort of the insurgents, or in the commerce with the States and places controlled by the insurgents.

The Postmaster-General is engaged in determining on a new style of stamped envelope, to be ready for public use in a few days. The new stamps will not be furnished until the first of August. These changes have been rendered necessary by the large supplies retained by Postmasters in the seceded States, and now used by them without equivalent to the United States Post-office Department. About two dozen of these Postmasters have returned the balance of stamped envelopes and stamps in sums ranging from 80 cents to $50, while the Postmaster at Mobile recently and honorably accounted for $2,000 worth.

Although the Postmaster at Memphis had in possession such property, amounting to $8,000, he wrote for an additional supply of larger value, but this was refused, his dishonest intention having been detected.

Col. MEIGS, to day, accepted the President's commission as Quartermaster-General, and entered upon the duties of his office.

Major SIBLEY has been assigned to the same department, with the Brevet of Colonel.

Collector BARNEY, AUGUST BELMONT and Mr. CISCO, of New York, had a long and friendly interview with the President to day.

This afternoon the President, accompanied by Secretaries CHASE and CAMERON, visited the intrenchments on the Virginia side of the Potomac. A troop of Cavalry afterwards followed in the same direction as an escort, having been nearly an hour beyond the time fixed for the departure of the Government functionaries.

The opinion prevails in the State Department, that all the foreign governments will refuse any recognition or countenance to the seceded States, and will neither shelter their privateers nor aid them with arms, money, or loans.

Brig.-Gen. SCHENCK, of Ohio, has been assigned to the command of the two regiments from that State now in Washington, a Michigan regiment, and another soon to arrive here. He is thus attached to the military Department of Washington, the chief of which is Gen. MANSFIELD.

Conflicting statements having been made, it is proper to say, while Maj.-Gen. BANKS supersedes Gen. CADWALLADER in command of the military Department of Annapolis, the latter has been assigned to command a new division to coöperate with Gen. PATTERSON in the progressing operations against Harper's Ferry.

A number of the friends of the late Senator DOUGLAS, representing various States, assembled at the National Hotel, to-night, for the purpose of concerting measures to erect a suitable monument in his honor, and make preparations for delivering an eulogy upon the deceased on the evening the 4th of July.

Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS, Chairman, and JOHN F. ENNIS, Secretary.

After an interchange of views, J. J. Elbone, J. F. Ennis, Thos E. Fields, Andrew M. Salad and Geo. W. McLane were appointed a Committee to arrange for a future meeting, which will probably take place next Wednesday, at the City Hall.

At the Navy-yard, at 6 o'clock, P. M., Commandant DAHLGREN practiced with a new rifled cannon, six inch bore. With a charge of powder, (four pounds) the cannon threw metal nearly two miles and a half, the ball striking the Virginia shore. The last experiment was with shell, and threw the latter almost four miles.

The cannon is an invention of Commandant DAHLGREN, and is just finished. The experiment is highly satisfactory in all respects. All the camps on this side of the river were visited to day, but no indications of a movement were current.

The health of the troops on both sides of the Potomac is excellent. The few on the sick list are suffering from slight diseases incidental to the heat.

Large numbers of field pieces have been forwarded to Alexandria, for the Fire Zouave encampment.

REPORTS FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Thursday, June 13.

A scouting party to Village Falls Church, about nine miles from Washington, was received with many demonstrations of joy by the residents, who expressed a strong desire to have the place permanently occupied by Federal troops.

The Secessionists have all fled at Springhill, eight miles from Alexandria. A locomotive with two cars was unable to proceed to the latter place, because the Secessionists had burned the bridges But these having been rebuilt within the last few days, a detachment from the Sixty-ninth Regiment went down with the train to Alexandria, where great enthusiasm was manifested on their arrival. The locomotive was to be placed on the Manassas Railroad for the use of the United States Government.

Scouting parties are constantly bringing in prisoners, but it is difficult to discover any within several miles of the camp.

Private SHEEHAN, accidentally shot, is doing well.

A Union man, who has been detained at Fairfax Court-house, and yesterday escaped from his captors, reports, what is confirmed by other statements, that the secession forces at that place consist of less than 700 men, infantry and cavalry. They are badly armed with fowling pieces.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, June 13.

Mr. BROWN, a miller of this city, just returned from the vicinity of Romney, reports that, after the rebels retreated to a distance, they marched to Romney. The small Federal force remaining there retired, leaving a number of stacks of muskets behind.

The President, in company with Secretaries CAMERON and CHASE, visited the Massachusetts Fifth and Pennsylvania Fifth camps this evening The Michigan Regiment was drawn up in review. They subsequently visited the New-Jersey camps at Long Bridge.

A supposed spy, named DICKINSON, was arrested last night, four miles out. Two locomotives and twelve cars arrived to-day. The Zouaves are riding the locomotives over the street rails.

An order has been issued restraining the soldiers from lounging about the streets.

A member of the Pennsylvania Fifth had a joint of his finger blown off while on guard last night. He asserts that he was fired on by some unknown person.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS APPROACHING HARPER'S FERRY.

HAGERSTOWN, Thursday, June 13.

Gen. CADWALLADER and staff reached Greencastle to-day. He takes command of the division which will cross the Potomac at Williamsport or at some other ford near that place.

Col. KEIM commands the division which moves through Hagerstown and Sharpsburgh on the Maryland side and directly opposite to the Ferry.

The Fourth Brigade has reached a point three miles below Greencastle.

Gen. PATTERSON will remove his head-quarters soon to this place.

Active work is rapidly approaching.

Col MILES commands the Fourth Brigade.

The Connecticut Fourth has reached Chambersburgh, in command of Col. WOODHOUSE, and is encamped six miles below Chambersburgh.

One of the Wisconsin regiments, Col. STARKWEATHER, is encamped with them.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. JARRETT, has also arrived.

The drill which is required of the soldiers lasts eight hours per day.

Dissipation is much reduced. The only disease prevalent is diarrhœa, which is occasioned by the use of lime-stone water.

A forward movement of the First Division on this point is confidently expected to morrow.

The Government will probably take possession of the telegraph office here, to morrow.

It is said by persons who escaped from Virginia yesterday that the Confederates shot a Union man, named WILT, on Tuesday, because he would not enlist. His death has aroused wonderful feeling in Berkley County. Troops from the Ferry have pressed into service all the wagons in Jefferson and Loudon Counties.

The first Southern mail from Richmond arrived at Martinsburg to-day.

An intelligent officer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad says they haul everything they can procure in the neighborhood of Martinsburgh to Opequeron Creek, and take it thence by railroad to the Ferry. He says, also, that officers of the Confederate troops do not claim more than 15,000 men at the Ferry.

He has heard from numbers of soldiers, that the small-pox and measles were prevalent.

The Secessionists of Martinsburg are moving their slaves south in considerable numbers.

A large wagon train reached here this morning.

The Congressional election is passing off quietly.

Reliable information received here this evening by express, states that the Virginians were engaged every night, with dark lanterns, drilling holes in the solid rock, on which Dam No. 4 rests, on the Virginia side, to blow up the same. Should they make successive heavy blasts the Dam must give way The works are superintended by REDMOND BROWN, an Irishman, who superintended its construction. He has two sons among the Confederate troops.

Heavy firing is going on at Dam No. 4. A company of 45 sharp shooters has gone down from Boonsboro to assist the Sharpsburgh company. It is reported that four Virginians were badly wounded whilst boring at the rock.

An express starts immediately for that point, and returns to-morrow.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS

FREDERICK, Md., Thursday, June 13.

The following is the letter of President JEFFERSON DAVIS to the Maryland Commissioners:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 25th May, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:—I receive with sincere pleasure the assurance that the State of Maryland sympathises with the people of the Confederate States in their determined vindication of the right of self-government, and that the people of Maryland are enlisted with their whole hearts on the side of reconciliation and peace.

The people of these Confederate States, notwithstanding their separation from their late sister, have not ceased to feel deep solicitude in her welfare, and to hope that at no distant day, that State, whose people, habits and institutions are so closely related and assimilated with theirs, will seek to unite her fate and fortunes with those of this Confederacy.

The Government of the Confederate States receives with respect the suggestion of the State of Maryland, that there should be a cessation of the hostilities now impending until the meeting of Congress in July next, in order that said body may, if possible, arrange for an adjustment of the existing troubles by means of negotiation rather than the sword. But it is at a loss how to reply without a repetition of the language it has used on every possible occasion that has presented itself since the establishment of its independence. In deference to the State of Maryland, however, it again asserts in the most emphatic terms that its sincere and earnest desire is for peace; that whilst the Government would readily entertain any proposition from the Government of the United States tending to a peaceful solution of the present difficulties, the recent attempts of this Government to enter into negotiations with that of the United States, were attended with results which forbid any renewal of proposals from it to that Government.

If any further assurance of the desire of this Government for peace were necessary, it would be sufficient to observe, that being formed of a Confederation of sovereign States, each acting and deciding for itself, the right of every other sovereign State to assume self-action and self-government is necessarily acknowledged. Hence conquest of other States are wholly inconsistent with the fundamental principles, and subversive of the very organization of this Government. Its policy cannot but be peace—peace with all nations and people. Very respectfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS

To Messrs. MCKAIG, YELLOTT and HARDING, Committee of the Maryland Legislature.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS DEFEATED.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 13.

The election in the city passed off quietly. HENRY WINTER DAVIS is defeated by the following vote: HENRY MAY, 8,335; DAVIS 6,287. Both claim to be Union men. There was a small vote cast, 3,000 votes being unpolled.

In the Third District LEARY, Union, is believed to be elected. The vote in the eight Wards of the city (being part of his District) is, LEARY 5,030; PRESTON, 5,342. Five districts of the county complete the District, one of which gives LEARY 210 majority. The balance have not been heard from, but are strong Union.

Gen. BANKS has assumed command here.

It is understood that Gen. CADWALADER will shortly go westward, but this is only a conjecture.

Frederick County gives a large vote for THOMAS, and no opposition.

WEBSTER, Union, is also elected in the Second District.

The Third District is in doubt. It is supposed that LEARY, Union, is elected by a small majority.

From the Sixth District, the few returns received are favorable to CALVERT, Union.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

TRAITOROUS PROCLAMATION OF GOV. JACKSON.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 13.

The following proclamation from Gov. JACKSON was received here to-day:

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, June 12.

To the People of Missouri:

A series of unprovoked and unparalleled outrages have been inflicted on the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth and upon the rights and liberties of its people, by wicked and unprincipled men, professing to act under the authority of the United States Government. The solemn enactments of your Legislature have been nullified; your volunteer soldiers have been taken prisoners; your commerce with your sister States has been suspended; your trade with your own fellow-citizens has been, and is, subjected to increasing control of an armed soldiery; peaceful citizens have been imprisoned without warrant of law; unoffending and defenceless men, women and children have been ruthlessly shot down and murdered, and other unbearable indignities have been heaped upon your State and yourselves. To all these outrages and indignities you have submitted with patriotic forbearance, which has only encouraged the perpetrators of these grievous wrongs to attempt still bolder and more daring usurpations.

It has been my earnest endeavor, under all these embarrassing circumstances, to maintain the peace of the State, and avert, if possible, from our borders the desolating effect of civil war. With that object in view I authorized Maj. Gen. PRICE, several weeks ago, to arrange with Gen. HARNEY, commanding the Federal forces in this State the terms of an agreement, by which the peace of the State might be preserved. They came, on the 21st of May, to an understanding, which was made public. The State authorities have labored faithfully to carry out the terms of that agreement The Federal Government, on the other hand, not only manifested its strong disapprobation of it by the instant dismissal of that distinguished officer, who, on its part, entered into it, but it at once began and has unintermittingly carried out a system of hostile operations in utter contempt of that agreement and in reckless disregard of its own pledged faith The acts have latterly portended revolution and civil war so unmistakably that I resolved to make one further effort to avert these dangers from you.

I therefore solicited an interview with Brig. Gen. LYON, commanding the Federal army in Missouri. It was granted on the 11th inst., and waiving all questions of personal and official dignity, I went to St Louis, accompanied by Major-Gen. PRICE. We had an interview, on the 11th inst., with Gen. LYON and Col. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., at which I submitted to them the following proposition: That I would disband the State Guard, and break up its organization; that I would disarm all the companies which had been ordered out by the State; that I would pledge myself not to attempt to reorganize the militia under the military bill; that no arms or munitions of war should be brought into the State; that I would protect all citizens equally in their rights, regardless of their political opinions; that I would repress all insurrectionary movements within the State; that I would repel all attempts made to invade it from whatever quarter and by whomsoever made, and that I would thus maintain a strict neutrality in the present unhappy contest, and preserve the peace of the State; and I further proposed that I would, if necessary, invoke the assistance of the United States troops to carry out these pledges. All this I propose to do upon condition that the Federal Government would undertake to disarm the Home Guards, which it has illegally organized and armed throughout the State, and pledge itself not to occupy with its troops any localities in the State not occupied by them at this time. Nothing but the most earnest desire to avert the horrors of civil war from our beloved State could have tempted me to propose these humiliating terms. They were rejected by the Federal officers. They demanded not only the disorganization and disarming of the State Militia, and the nullification of the Military Bill; but they refused to disarm their own Home Guard, and insisted that the Federal Government should enjoy the unrestricted right to move and station its troops throughout the State whenever and wherever that might, in the opinion of its officers, be necessary, either for the protection of loyal subjects of the Federal Government, or for repelling invasion, and they plainly announced that it was the intention of the Administration to take military occupation, under these pretexts, of the whole State, and reduce it, as avowed by Gen. LYON himself, to the exact condition of Maryland.

The acceptance by me of these degrading terms, would not only have sullied the honor of Missouri, but would have aroused the indignation of every brave citizen, and precipitated the very conflict which it has been my aim to prevent. We refused to accede to them, and the conference was broken up.

Fellow-citizens, all our efforts toward conciliation have failed. We can hope nothing for the justice or moderation of the agents of the Federal Government in this State. They are energetically hastening the execution of their bloody and revolutionary schemes for the inauguration of civil war in your midst; for the military occupation of your State by an armed band of lawless invaders; for the overthrow of your State Government and for the subversion of those liberties which the Government has always sought to protect; and they intend to exert their whole power to subjugate you, if possible, to the military despotism, which has usurped the powers of the Federal Government.

Now, therefore I, C. F. JACKSON, Governor of the State of Missouri, do, in view of the foregoing facts, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, issue this, my proclamation, calling the militia of the State, to the number of 50,000, into active service of the State, for the purpose of repelling such invasions, and for the protection of the lives, liberties and property of the citizens of this State, and I earnestly exhort all good citizens of Missouri to rally to the flag of their State for the protection of their endangered homes and firesides, and for the defence of their most sacred rights and dearest liberties.

In issuing this proclamation, I hold it to be my most solemn duty to remind you that Missouri is still one of the United States; that the Executive Department of the State Government does not arrogate to itself the power to disturb that relation. That power has been wisely vested in the Convention which will, at the proper time, express your sovereign will; and that meanwhile it is your duty to obey all constitutional requirements of the Federal Government. But it is equally my duty to advise you that your first allegiance is due to your own State, and that you are under no obligation whatever to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which has introduced itself at Washington, nor submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this State. No brave-hearted Missourian will obey the one or submit to the other. Rise, then, and drive out ignominiously the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes.

(Signed) CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, June 13.

Six companies of Col. SIEGEL's Regiment of Volunteers, belonging to the brigade of Gen LYONS, left here last night for the Rolla terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, and four additional companies of the same Regiment left this morning for the same destination. Squads of troops will be stationed to protect the different bridges on the route, but the main body of the force is designed for active service in the Southwestern part of the State. The Pacific Railroad and the telegraph lines are to be placed under the protection of the Federal troops. Every effort is being made to render them effective. Three steamers are now at the arsenal here taking on troops, whose destination is supposed to be Jefferson City.

The United States authorities at the Arsenal have been for weeks advised of attempts to enlist recruits for the Southern army. On Monday night, the steamer *Platte Valley* was detained at Duncan's Island battery, and sixteen persons selected from two hundred passengers taken prisoners. Thirteen of them were subsequently released. Those who are still held are Col. WILLIAM J. PRESTON, EDMUND A. PIGBEAO, and EDWARD BLENNERHASSETT.

O. W. BARRETT, brother of Mr. BARRETT, late Congressman from this District, was arrested yesterday for high treason. It is said the proofs against him are strong, and that other prominent individuals are involved in the charge. BARRETT will be brought before United States Commissioner HICKMAN to-day for examination. The other prisoners will be brought from the Arsenal, and arraigned at the same time.

SECESSION TROOPS IN MISSOURI.

HERMANN, Mo., Thursday, June 13.

It is reported that the State troops have a battery on Dodd's Island, just below the mouth of the Osage River, and that there are troops on the Osage Bridge.

A steamer just from Jefferson City, reports that troops are concentrating there rapidly. 1200 are reported on their way from Saline County, Gov. JACKSON's residence, and 500 from Cooper County, both secession strongholds.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

CONDITION OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

FREDERICK, Thursday, June 13.

A returned Baltimorean from Harper's Ferry informs me that the number of troops there has been rather under-estimated than over stated.

Additional numbers were arriving by every train, and they were so distributed that their presence could scarcely be detected fifteen minutes after their arrival. The probability is that they are forwarded to other points.

They have an abundance of artillery, which is so posted as, in his estimation, to render the place impregnable.

Two thousand troops were expected there to-day and to-morrow.

A Baltimore regiment is encamped at Bolivar, armed with Tennessee rifles.

The Kentuckians are regarded with general suspicion and dislike, and are in almost open mutiny.

Provisions were abundant, and the strictest discipline was enforced.

The destruction of the bridge at the Point of Rocks was unauthorized and the officer by whom it was ordered has been severely reprimanded.

The Baltimore City Guards are stationed at Suffolk, near Portsmouth.

The Maryland Heights are to be abandoned.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FIVE HUNDRED REBELS ROUTED AT ROMNEY.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, June 13.

Col. LEWIS WALLACE, with a portion of the Indiana Regiment, left Cumberland, for Romney, Va., on the 11th inst, where he surprised, after a sharp conflict, and completely routed five hundred secession troops, capturing some prisoners, killing two, wounding one, and taking some first-class camp equipage, provisions, and medical stores. Only one Indianian was slightly wounded. The victors returned to Cumberland the same day.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 13.

A special dispatch from Grafton says that eighty army wagons and one hundred and fifty horses were sent to Webster, for Philippi, to-day. Look out for onward movements. All is now quiet at Cumberland.

Trains cannot run beyond Cumberland, all the bridges being burnt. A forward movement, therefore, cannot now be made by the Cumberland troops.

Under Gov. LETCHER's proclamation Union men are constantly being impressed, in remote counties of Western Virginia, to recruit in Col. PORTERFIELD's command, near Huttonsville. Many are fleeing to avoid impressment.

Col. STEDMAN's command moves to Buchanan to-morrow. He will prevent further impressment of Union men there.

Capt. CRAWFORD, of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment was shot last night by a sentry, and died instantly. The stupid sentry fired his musket without calling for the countersign.

THE CONVENTION AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, Thursday, June 13.

The Convention met, at 10 A. M., in the United States Court room.

A circular was received by a member, supposed to emanate from Mr. BRANNON, Senator from Louis County, addressed to the patriots of Northwestern Virginia, denouncing the Wheeling Convention as an attempt to divide the State, and attach a portion to a miserable Black Republican State, or form it into a new State. It calls upon those opposed to being the tail-end of a Republican despotism to send delegates to a Convention, to be held at Levensbury, Greenbrier County, on the first Monday of July, to enter a solemn protest against the scheme, and to take such other action as may be thought proper, after knowing the result of the Wheeling Convention.

This circular is productive of no effect whatever here.

Mr. CARLILE was made Chairman.

The Committee on Business reported a declaration reviewing the unhappy condition of the State, setting forth the usurpations of the Richmond Convention, offering a bill of rights, repudiating allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and vacating the offices of all who adhere to it, whether legislative or judicial.

The reading of the declaration was listened to with profound interest, not a dissenting opinion expressing. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. PAXTON, of Ohio County, offered a resolution setting forth the grievances long suffered by Western Virginia, and declaratory of their intention never to submit to the ordinance of secession, but maintain rights in the Union.

Mr. FROST, of Jackson, offered a resolution calling on all persons in rebellion, especially those in arms, to disband, and return to their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

THE LATE LIEUT. GREBLE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 13.

The body of Lieut. GREBLE arrived by the steamer this morning, from Fortress Monroe, and left for Philadelphia.

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL.

Full and Accurate Details from Our Own Correspondents.

OFFICIAL PLAN OF THE EXPEDITION

The Troops Ordered to Retreat when Victory was in their Grasp.

Official Reports of Col. Duryee and Capt. Kilpatrick.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Retreat of the Rebels to Yorktown.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP HAMILTON, Near Hampton, Va., Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

You have already received by telegraph accounts of the action at Bethel. The full particulars of the engagement will probably give you an idea of it very different from that which you have formed.

On Sunday afternoon the orders were promulgated for an attack upon Little Bethel and Big Bethel; the latter a sort of half-way house on the road to Yorktown, a couple of miles beyond the former.

The following were the orders:

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP HAMILTON, June 9, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 14—A plan of attack to-night is herewith inclosed and forwarded to Col. DURYEE, commanding Fifth Regiment New-York State Troops, who will act accordingly. Col. TOWNSEND commanding Third Regiment New-York State Troops, will march his command in support of Col DURYEE. Col CARR, commanding Second Regiment New-York Volunteers, will detach the artillery company of his regiment, with their field pieces, caissons, and a suitable supply of ammunition, and take their position at the burnt bridge, near Hampton. Cols. ALLEN, CARR and MCCHESNEY, will hold their entire command in readiness, fully prepared to march at a moment's notice. All the troops will be supplied with one day's rations and each man with twenty rounds of ball cartridges.

That no mistake may be made, all the troops, as they charge the enemy, will shout "Boston"

Cols ALLEN, CARR, TOWNSEND DURYEE and MCCHESNEY will take notice and act accordingly.

By command of Brig.-Gen. E. W. PEIRCE,
R. A. PEIRCE, Brigadier-Major.

Appended were notes, of which the following are the salient points:

A regiment or battalion to march from Newport News.

A regiment or battalion to march from Camp Hamilton—DURYEE's

Each to be supported by sufficient reserves under arms in camp, and with advance guard out on the line of march.

DURYEE to push out two pickets at 10 P. M.; one also 2½ miles beyond Hampton, on the County road, but not so far as to alarm the enemy. This is important. Second picket, half as far as the first. Both pickets to keep as much out of sight as possible. No one whomsoever to be allowed to pass through their lines. Persons to be allowed to pass inward toward Hampton, unless it appear they intend to go around about and dodge through the front.

At 12 M. (midnight) Col. DURYEE will march his regiment, with twenty rounds of cartridges, on the County road toward Little Bethel. Scows will be provided to ferry them across Hampton Creek March to be rapid, but not hurried.

A howitzer, with canister and schrapnel to go, and a wagon with planks and materials to repair the New Market Bridge.

DURYEE to have the two hundred rifles. He will pick the men to whom they are entrusted. Rockets to be thrown up from Newport News.

Notify Com. PRENDERGAST of this, to prevent general alarm Newport News movement to be made somewhat later, as the distance is less.

If we find the enemy and surprise them, we will fire a volley if desirable, not reload, and go ahead with the bayonet

As the attack is to be made by night, or grey of morning, and in two detachments, our people should have some token—say a white rag, or nearest approach to white attainable, on left arm.

Perhaps the detachments who are engaged in the expedition should be smaller than a regiment.

In accordance with this, the whole of Col. DURYEE's Zouaves, except the picket and police guards, and those otherwise detailed for special duty, formed in perfect silence at 11½ P. M.—740 strong—on the color line, and immediately began their march. The men were all in fine spirits at the prospect of a fight. Hampton Creek was crossed in boats, and all night they continued to advance rapidly. Three companies had been thrown out in advance as skirmishers—Capt KILPATRICK's, Capt. BARTLETT's and Capt. SWARTWOUT's. Just at dawn one of the enemy's outposts was surprised, and one of their officers captured. The particulars of this affair and of the skirmishes of the van are set forth fully in Capt. KILPATRICK's official report, which I send you. Soon after it occurred, cannonading and the report of musketry was heard far behind us, and Col. DURYEE, supposing that the enemy had attacked the regiments which were advancing to support us, immediately turned, and as quickly as possible—a portion of the time at a double quick step—led his regiment back for five miles, and met the detachments from Newport News which had been sent to take part in the expedition, consisting of detachments of Col. PHELPS' (Vermont) Regiment, of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, and of Col. BENDIX's New York Seventh. The latter, with its artillery unlimbered, was stationed across the road, while beyond them were the other troops, drawn up in line of battle. Here we heard a melancholy story. Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment, coming from Camp Hamilton, meeting the detachment of the command of Col. BENDIX, was mistaken by the latter for the enemy in the early gray of the morning. The error was mutual. The detachment of Col. BENDIX opened a fire with artillery, and Col. TOWNSEND's men returned it. Ten of the latter were wounded—one, perhaps, mortally. I have not heard that any of those commanded by Col. BENDIX were injured. Gen PIERCE, who was with Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment, again ordered the Zouaves in advance, and the whole column moved rapidly forward, the men singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie's Land," as they went.

It was 10 A. M., and the soldiers, wearied with their long and rapid march and want of sleep, were marching listlessly at the route step, when the scouts brought word that the enemy, three thousand strong, were entrenched behind sand batteries, right in front, and that without waiting for an attack they were about to sally forth. It put a new spirit into the men, as the word passed down the line. They were no longer tired and sleepy. Each freshened up to his place in the ranks, and closed up in column. Each Regiment deployed into the adjoining fields, right and left, and drew up in order of battle. And here let me try to give you an idea of the place of combat.

Over a small stream, twelve miles from Hampton, a bridge called County Bridge, crosses on the road to Yorktown. On the opposite bank at the

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE AMERICAN MEETING AT PARIS.

Speeches of Messrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, William L. Dayton, Cassius M. Clay, Anson Burlingame, John C. Fremont and others.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 30.

A most important meeting of American citizens took place yesterday at noon, in the Great Hall of the Hotel du Louvre, very nearly two hundred persons being present. On entering the room one could have imagined that the reunion was for a purely festive purpose, as three tables loaded with plate, cut-glass, flowers and other objects recreative to the eye, ran down the whole length of the immense room. The intention was to breakfast pleasantly first, and then to express sentiments and pass resolutions on the secession which has so unfortunately arisen in the United States. At the end of the room floated the French flag over a bust of the Emperor, and on either side that of the United States, displaying its well-known "Stars and Stripes." When all the company were seated, as a great number of young and elegantly-dressed women were present, the *coup d'œil* was most striking. An excellent breakfast having been duly honored,

Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS rose and proposed that the office of President of the day should be filled by Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, of New-York.

The motion having been passed by acclamation, Mr. COWDIN took the chair, and after the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, rose and said: Fellow-countrymen, ladies and gentlemen, let me thank you most heartily for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside on this occasion. Forgetting all considerations of interest, of party, and of section, we meet as *Americans*, citizens of the *United States*, desiring no higher appellation. Granting, as I must, that the time for speech-making has passed, and the time for action has come, it is well, nevertheless, that we have met together to-day to listen to words of wisdom from our illustrious countrymen, to whom, in your name, I bid a cordial welcome. [Applause.] This large and distinguished assemblage here in this great capital, far from our native land, is a happy augury of the deep interest entertained by all, in sustaining the Government in its determination to maintain the Constitution, the laws and the liberties of our common country. Our National Union—the result of the world's progress, was not formed for ourselves alone, but for the whole family of man. He, therefore, who by word or deed, does aught towards destroying that Union, is not only a traitor to his country, but an enemy to his race. [Cheers.] The Carthagenian general brought his child to the altar to take an oath of ceaseless vengeance against the enemies of his country. Be ours a higher, a nobler, a holier duty. To declare our undying attachment to the great principles of liberty and justice upon which our Government was founded, and if need be, in the spirit of our fathers, to pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to uphold and defend them. [Cheers.] It was a remark of the illustrious WASHINGTON (whose very grave is desecrated,) "that the value of liberty was enhanced in our estimation by the difficulty of its attainment; and the worth of character appreciated by the trial of adversity." So will it ever be; and when this conflict is over, the Union will stand forth *purged* and *purified*, the wonder and admiration of the world. [Applause.] Nay more—the great characters which the exigencies will call forth, are destined to be recorded upon the pages of history, as among the brightest heroes of the nineteenth century. [Hear, hear.] The struggle we have entered upon is a momentous one. The rebels are bold, daring, desperate; determined to rule or ruin, deeming with Satan—

"'Tis better to reign in hell
Than serve in heaven."

But, my countrymen, be not dismayed. Relying upon the justice of our cause, the unanimity of the people, and the protection of a righteous God, we have nothing to fear. [Applause.] Traitors have inaugurated war to establish tyranny, and can we shrink from it in defence of liberty? They have sown the wind—they shall reap the whirlwind. Whatever is necessary, either of money or of men, is at our command. Twenty millions of people are aroused in behalf of this sacred cause—the protection of our common parent—our beloved country, at whose very vitals treason is aiming its deadly thrusts. Already the decree has gone forth—"Let freedom's blow, as it must be *terrible*, be therefore *quick, hard, decisive*." Let there be no cessation of war; no halting at the Capitol, nor at Richmond, nor at Charleston, nor at Montgomery, nor anywhere until Freedom's troops shall have replanted Freedom's Stars and Stripes on every arsenal, and every fort and every edifice from which a sacrilegious and infuriated mob has hauled them down. [Hear, hear.] In such a struggle there may be danger; but on the one hand there is danger accompanied with lasting honor and inevitable success; and, on the other, there is danger with indelible shame and utter destruction. It is said that Lord BYRON, when a boy, prevented his comrades from demolishing his school-room, by showing them their fathers' names on the walls. Shall we be less wise, less grateful than school-boys? Shall we hesitate to preserve and defend the Temple of Freedom, reared by our fathers, upon the walls of which are inscribed the names of Washington and Adams, Jefferson and Franklin, Madison and Gay, Henry and Otis, Pinckney and Hamilton? [Loud cheers.] Permanently dissolve our National Union! Replace the banner of freedom with the black flag of piracy! Break up our Federal Government! Trample under foot the countless blessings which our fathers purchased for us at so dear a rate, and with so much immortal honor and glory! It cannot, it must not, it shall not be. Let all loyal citizens, wherever found, join hand and heart in the solemn pledge to uphold and defend the flag of our Union *now* and *forever*. Let there be no faltering in our ranks—no swerving from duty, no compromise of principle. Thus shall we speedily resume our onward march of true glory; the glory of knowledge and wisdom; of truth and justice; of *Union* and *Liberty*. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Major SELIVER, of California, proposed that the following gentlemen should be named as Vice-Presidents:

Messrs. John J. Ridgway, Francis Warden, Woodbury Langdon, Dr. Thomas William Evans, Wm. K. Strong, James W. Tucker, George B. English, Henry Woods, George R. Russell, F. A. Lovering, W. C. Emmett, James H. Deming, A. K. P. Cooper, B. G. Wainwright, and Edward Brooks.

Also that Messrs. T. Wallis Evans and Auguste Depeyster should be requested to act as Secretaries.

These nominations were acceded to unanimously.

Mr. TUCKER, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, proposed the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the year of our Lord 1787, the "people of the United States," after having secured their independence by a long and bloody war, did "ordain and establish the Constitution of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their children;" and

Whereas, The people of the several States, in adopting said Constitution, made it and the laws of Congress enacted in pursuance of it, the supreme law of the land, and thereby transferred the essential powers of sovereignty from the States to the General Government; and

Whereas, Numerous States have since been admitted into the Union by act of Congress, and have thus received all the formal State authority which they possess from the General Government; and

Whereas, For a period of nearly seventy-five years the people of all the States and the State Governments themselves have enjoyed peace, prosperity, and the undisturbed exercise of all personal and civil rights, at home and abroad, under the protection of the Government of the United States, which is not even charged by its enemies with ever having enacted laws in violation of the Constitution, or the rights of any State or citizen; and,

Whereas, A number of persons in several of the States have conspired to overthrow this benign Constitution, and have succeeded in exciting rebellion, and plunging the said States into a revolution against the Government, without, however, submitting their so called acts of secession to the vote of the people, even of their own States; and,

Whereas, The Government of the United States, in the exercise of its rightful authority, has declared its purpose to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to vindicate the laws, and has called upon the people to support it in so doing. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the maintenance of the Government and Union, as handed down by our fathers, one and indissoluble, are involved not merely the fate of the American people, in the South as well as in the North, but also the hopes of freedom, progress and Christian civilization throughout the world;

Resolved, That the Government and people of the United States would be false to the highest political trust ever placed by Almighty God in human hands, were they to allow the "powerful and perpetual Union," which the Constitution was ordained to establish, to be degraded into a mere voluntary society of States, which would be nothing but an organized anarchy, the sure precursor of military despotism.

Resolved, That the declaration of the American Government, that it has not, does not, and will not, entertain "the least idea of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever," deserves the cordial approval of all good citizens, and that the demands of the Government for the men and means of suppressing the rebellion will be fully met and surpassed by the devotion, the zeal, and the self-sacrifice, if need be, of the millions of freemen who have so long enjoyed the protection of the Constitution, and who, with the blessing of God, will support the Government by all means in their power, until the *supremacy* of the laws is reëstablished throughout the land.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens abroad, as well as at home, overlooking all past differences of political opinions, to aid by their efforts, their prayers, and their money, the constituted authorities of the country in upholding the Constitution and the Union, and in carrying on vigorously the war which has been forced upon them by the lawless and unconstitutional acts of misguided men; a war, not to destroy the interests of any part of the country, but to preserve them all; not to subjugate any State, or the loyal citizens of any State, but to put down, everywhere, and, as we trust in God, *forever*, the authors and abettors of tumult and rebellion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, as embodying the sentiment of a large number of Americans in the city of Paris, be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Loud cheering greeted the resolutions thus proposed, and they were adopted with acclamation.

Hon. W. L. DAYTON, American Minister at the Court of the Tuilleries, next rose, and was received with loud applause. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I find myself, though far removed from my own country, surrounded by the faces of American citizens, and subject to the rules and conventionalities of American social life; among which is the necessity of a speech whenever called for. It is needless, my friends, to deny that our country has fallen upon evil times; that much of its prestige abroad is, for the present, gone; that our self-love is rebuked and our pride is humiliated, not by the actions of others, but by the misconduct of portions of our own countrymen. Nations, like individuals, are sometimes spoiled by prosperity. [Hear, hear.] It does not follow as a logical sequence that wherever there is dissension in a country, it results from the wrongs and oppressions of Government. In our case, it results from its very opposite. It seems to come from the plethora of its abundance and prosperity. It is the wanton outbreak of a restless and excitable people who complain substantially of nothing. We who know the condition of our country and the value of its institutions, though chastened in pride and rebuked in feeling, cannot forget these truths. [Hear, hear.] You have come together on this occasion to give expression to your feelings of attachment and respect for the laws and Constitution of your country. It is in good time. Your friends there are now testing the question if you have a *country*; for a country without a Government is no country. It is a habitation without a name; a *locus in quo*, for a miserable existence. The world cannot expect, and least of all can England expect, that we shall disgrace our Saxon lineage by permitting a Government which has accomplished so much for humanity within so brief a space, to go out without a struggle, and, if need be, such a struggle as the world has not seen. Our Union cost much, and it is worth all and more than it cost. [Loud cheers.] This is no time or place for labored argument. It is enough to say, though that may assume the point in dispute, that the United States is no Confederation. It ceased to be such in 1787, when its present Constitution was formed. It is no compact between States, to be broken, with cause or without cause, at the option of any, but it is a *nation*, treated with as such, recognized as such, by every civilized power on the face of the earth; and who ever heard of *secession* as applied to a *nation*? [Cheers.] We know of rebellion and of revolution, and we recognize them as a right under certain circumstances. But what publicist, what writer upon international law, has ever told us when and where the right of secession begins and ends? The word, as applied to the existing state of things in our country, is a delusion. The facts show it a wicked, causeless rebellion. Nothing more, nothing less. [Tremendous applause.] We are sometimes asked how this civil war will end. We cannot fix the times or seasons of its termination, but we think we can see the end. The relative strength of the two sections of the country foretells the future of the controversy. We have been told that "the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong," but this, I think—in temporal matters, at least—is the exception, not the rule. The long delay and forbearance of the Government have led some minds to doubt its power; but this was not the quiet of weakness and timidity, but rather of a conscious strength. This delay, too, was superinduced by the fact that the masses of the people, North and West, never believed that the men of the South would bring the matter to the dreadful issue of civil war. They could not realize the fact that any considerable portion of our people could wilfully throw off their allegiance to the Federal Government, which they had only known, as we thought, by its blessings. But the cannon at Fort Sumter roused them, like the blast of a bugle. [Applause.] If they were slow to understand, slow to realize the truth of their position, they were quick to meet it. The instant terrible uprising of at least twenty millions of people, as if by a single impulse, was sublime. The history of the world, ancient or modern, has nothing more so. And I desire to say now, that from the days of our Revolution to the present hour, the country has never been stronger than at the present moment; never more able to meet any contingency which may arise from foreign or domestic war. The danger is if this rebellion continue, that the whole country roused, as one man by a common impulse, will become a military power rather than an agricultural and commercial people. But in the mean time we ask, not in the spirit of defiance, but as matter of right, that the outside world will leave us alone. We do not ignore the sympathy of men or of nations who think well of us and of our principles—and I thank God I have found such during my residence in Europe—but for those who distrust us, who doubt our powers of self-government, who look upon the present condition of things in the United States with an ill-concealed joy (if there be such) I say again, leave us alone—hands off!—Rebellion is not Revolution, and secession, as a political principle, is something unknown. It is to be made good only by the strong arm of that power which avows it as a political right. [Hear, hear.] It will be no matter of surprise, in view of my past professional life, that my attention should have been early called to such laws of France as may bear upon our rights. The commercial world have been much agitated by the threatened issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal by the so-called Confederate Government of the South. I have looked into the French laws as respects the right of these privateers; and if I understand them aright (and I desire to speak with great diffidence, and subject to correction, in reference to the laws of a foreign country,) [loud applause.] France will, I think, leave us alone in virtue of her own laws. Those laws hold, I think—1. That a captain who takes command of a foreign privateer is guilty of a piratical act. 2. That the French citizen who shall enlist in a foreign service, without the authority of the Emperor, loses all his rights as a French citizen. 3. That no prizes of a privateer can stay in a French port over twenty-four hours, unless detained by tempest, and that, as a consequence, 4. There can be no condemnation of prizes in a French port, by Courts of Admiralty in our Southern States. [Loud cheers.] If I am correct in these views of the laws of France, there will be little chance of trouble, and few points of conflict between the Government of France and our own. I sincerely hope that we may have trouble nowhere outside the limits of our own country. [Long continued cheering.]

Hon. C. M. CLAY, American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburgh, next addressed the meeting in the following terms: Gentlemen: I had desired to go where my Government had ordered me, without entering upon political questions. It was with no ordinary feelings that, landing at Calais, I first set foot upon this land of our ancient ally and steadfast friend, who so gallantly aided us in the achieving of our independence, and founding a great nation. [Applause.] As an agriculturist I was interested in the thorough culture of the soil—and as a lover of nature I was enchanted with the large vista over green fields, hill and dale, intercepted by occasional dense forests, which more than realized all I had imagined of "La Belle France." But what shall I say of Paris?—her spacious and elegant streets, her grand old classic structures, her beautiful parks, her galleries of arts—the fine and the useful—her monuments of dramatic history, and above all, her development of progress and civilization? For I must say, that I have not seen a beggar, a ragged man, or a drunkard in France. [Hear, hear.] A manly sympathy in the cause of liberty in '76 has not, by the Eternal laws, been lost upon her people. Does any man venture to say that the French of to-day have paid too much in treasure and blood for the liberties they now enjoy; which this great people and the great Chief of their choice equally recognize? [Loud cheers.] The political empyric only is impatient—waiting upon nature, and following upon the fading foot-prints of the ages—the world-wide statesman and philanthropist withholds the hand of rash propagandism. With hopeful aspirations for the future—with all my heart, I say, "*Viva la France, vive l'Amérique*." [Applause.] Yes, gentlemen, my country shall live. She sacrifices property and life, and kindred, to Justice. She suffers all things for the whole race—not forgetting the language of LAFAYETTE and all the martyrs of 1776, she draws her sword once more in "defence of the rights of human nature." Yes, our Union, our Constitution, and our liberties shall live. That is why I have said elsewhere, this rebellion shall go down. "Cotton is king!" No; "Grass is king:" for the United States produce more dollars' worth of grass than cotton. Let the South send $400,000 000 worth of cotton to the nations—if she pays it out—all out for clothes and food, and mules and cotton gins, and farming utensils—what does it matter? She finds herself at the end of the year indebted in advance of her income. Her banks are exhausted of their coin to pay for food, her notes are not redeemed, her currency ceases to circulate, her stocks are nothing, her credit is gone. Does the *Times* understand me? Therefore I say, of course, we can conquer her. I am accused of threatening England. I am not in the habit of casting about me to see how I may make truth most palatable. Let those who stand in the way of truth, look out. [Hear, hear.] If England, after all she has said against Slavery, shall draw her sword in its defence, then I say, great as she is, she "shall perish by the sword." For then not only France, but all the world, shall cry out, "Perfide Albion." When she mingles the red crosses of the Union Jack with the piractical black flag of the "Confederate States of America," will not just as certainly the tri color and the Stars and Stripes float once more in fraternal folds. [Hear, hear.] Can France forget who has doggedly hedged in all the fields of her glory? Can NAPOLEON forget St Helena? Will he, at her bidding, turn his back upon the East? Shall "*Partant pour la Syrie*" be heard no more in France forever? Russia strengthens herself by giving up slave labor for the omnipotent powers of nature; which by steam, and electricity, and water, and the mechanical forces share with man the creative omnipotence. Shall England cross half the globe to check the Eastern march of her new-born civilization? I have spoken to England—not as an enemy but a friend. For her own sake, I would have her be true to herself. If England would preserve cotton for her millions of operatives, let her join in putting down the rebellion. Her interference in defence of the rebels of the South will force us to do that which would be a calamity to us as well as to them—at a blow to destroy Slavery forever. The interest of England and France lie in the same direction—in the preservation of the Union, and the making successful rebellion impossible. [Loud applause.] Especially does France find safety in our unity and prosperity—for between us there is no antagonism whatever. We want her silks, her brandies, her wines, her porcelains, her cloths, her finer cottons; her thousand articles of unequaled taste. She wants our tobacco, our meats, our grains, and all that: while she will not envy us the prosperity of our ruder manufactures, which put money in our purse, and make us able to purchase all she has to sell us. Let England, and France, and Russia, and Spain, and Mexico, and all the nations join with us: The Union—it shall be preserved. [Tremendous cheers.] Planting myself upon the broad principles of natural law, which it was the glory of Lord CHATHAM to introduce into modern diplomacy, I most heartily respond to your resolutions; I join the old Romans in the purity of my patriotism of our nationality, my undying aspiration is "*Est perpetua*;" of Slavery, "*Delenda est Carthago!*" [Long-continued cheers.]

The Hon. A. BURLINGAME, American Minister to the Court of Vienna, next rose and spoke as follows: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen—I respond to your call with all my heart, in the spirit of that patriotism which gleams in every eye and swells in every breast. I hold it fit that the children of the land of WASHINGTON should, in the land of LAFAYETTE, renew their vows to the great principles for which those men struggled. [Applause.] And we accordingly do here and now renew them, and swear by the ever-living God, that we will sustain that great Government which resulted from their blended efforts, and breathe the exultant hope that, like their holy memories, it will endure forever. [Applause.] It seems to me, since I have been here, that I have received the impression—I cannot tell whence or why—certainly not from anything I have read or herad—surely not from anything derived from the reticent ruler of this gallant people—that the feeling which swayed the French and our fathers, still survives. It seems to me that they do not mock at us in our supposed calamity, that they do not misrepresent us in their Press—that their statesmen do not compare us to Turks, and our enemies to Greeks [laughter;] that they do not speak of "belligerent rights" in such a way as to leave us to infer that they would make merchandise of our misfortunes, and open all their ports to the pirates' prize. [Applause.] I make not these distant allusions to deepen your regards on the one hand, or to rouse your resentment against a kindred people on the other. I accuse not the Saxon heart. (Dr. MCCLINTOCK: "That is right.") My friend says that is right; yes, I know the *heart* of old England is sound. But, as an American, I cannot be indifferent to the language of a portion of the English Press, nor to the language of a few of England's statesmen. I know, as my friend Mr. CLAY has said, that we have derived our language, literature and laws from her. No man bends lower than I to her majestic antecedents, but I must be permitted to regret the attitude in which she has been placed by those who assume to give expression to her sentiments. This I will say—ever mindful of the ties of consanguinity which others seem to have forgotten—that when a generous people has blotted from its memory the resentful recollections of two wars, it is neither kind nor wise to rouse them again with ten-fold rancor. [Applause.] And this I will further say—that whoever is for or against us, we will, in the language of our distinguished friend, Mr DAYTON, "settle our own affairs in our own way. We will put down rebellion on our own soil, and shall reserve a quick hand and a dauntless heart for whoever, for whatever cause shall be found in complicity with the most causeless revolt that ever lifted its audacious and against a noble Government and a generous civilization. [Continued applause.] I do not quarrel with men's opinions—I disdain to plead with those who are intentionally against us, but I would be glad to bring those whose good opinion, for my country's sake, I covet, into views touching our affairs identical with my own—those who have been and still are our friends—I have met such since I have been here—who have fallen into the fatal fallacy of CALHOUN, and believe that our Government is a compact between States, and that, as these did *accede* to it, they have, therefore, a *right to secede* from it. But, in our theory of Government, Wales would have as much right to secede from England and Normandy from France, as South Carolina and Alabama from the United States. [Hear.] Ours is not a compact or league in that sense—all that went down with the Confederation—but it is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, and it is so declared on the very frontlets of that instrument itself; there, glittering like a star, is the language—"We, the people, do ordain and establish this Constitution;" and again it is declared that this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land. It is a Government thus established, a Government resting on the good will of the people—that will flowing forth into practical government through the forms of the organic law to which they have assented—a Government around which cluster so many memories, and which, to us, is the noblest that ever shed its blessings on mortal men. [Applause.] It is such a Government that a few traitors because they have been out-voted, would overthrow, and would establish in its place one born of their own caprice, resting it not on the will of the people but on Slavery as its corner-stone. This contest is not one between two parties equally divided as some suppose it to be, for political power, but it is a great struggle for principles, for the integrity of our society and Government, between the highest civilization on one hand, and the blackest barbarism on the other. [Applause.] It is not a contest between sections—on the one side, as has been stated, are twenty millions crystalized into one great fighting mass, and in sympathy with these are millions in the South who are in the thrall of a conspiracy which has taken them by surprise. And against this are a few daring men, who, struggling against the holiest feelings of the human heart, against a Government which they have never felt but in the blessings it conferred, leading on the fanatical and the ignorant, made so by the bad system they would establish, men whose strength *was* in the political power they derived from Slavery as a subtle element in the Government, but *now* weak in the quality force on which they rely, without men, without money, without credit, dependent for the food they eat and the clothing they wear on those they assail, without a ship, without a sailor, who cannot make a sword or a musket, who have no flag which a Fejee Islander ought to respect; and these men hurl themselves against the prejudices and patriotism, and memories, and hopes, and numbers, and civilization of the American people. [Warm applause.] In the language of Mr. CLAY, just used, and I repeat it with emphasis, "Of course they must fail." They shall fail, and their memories rot! [Cheers.] I am sorry for the innocent, who must suffer for their guilt. The people were merciful, and the Government forbearing. It was our glory that in our whole history no traitor's blood was on the hands of the Government. We wished no war, no shedding of fraternal blood. It was not until fortress after fortress was taken, outrage after outrage committed, hospitals sacked, and the poor and the sick turned out into a desolate world, and a fort, with its famishing garrison reduced, that the people sprang to arms for the Government they loved; and, Sir, as you (Mr. DAYTON) have said, there has not been in ancient or modern times such a rising of the people. On every hill they rose; and in every valley and in every mountain-pass forming armies, which would gladden the eye of any NAPOLEON, which are moving with irresistible force to crush the rebellion. [Applause.] And, Sir, without using the language of menace, if there is anybody who wishes well to society and the human race, let him see to it that he is not brought within the sphere of the resentment of this roused nationality and haughty patriotism. [Applause.] But I must bring these remarks to a close. I would that our struggling brothers at home could hear this day our words of lofty cheer, and know how the American heart in this far land throbs true to them, and the cause for which they struggle. We send them with our blessing over the sea; but, what is better, we send with them one known to them, known to us, known to two hemispheres, and one who, in this warlike land of his ancestors, heard the call of his mother, (for he is, indeed, a child of the Republic,) and casting from him the urgent claims of his private affairs, almost without warning and notice, determined to fly to the defence of the flag he has done so much to exalt. We say to him that he will be welcomed on the western shore by fourteen hundred thousand men, who, but yesterday, hailed his name as a symbol of their faith, and by a countless host who then defeated our hopes with, if possible, a still warmer enthusiasm—welcomed on the Atlantic slope, and on the Pacific slope, which his valor won for us, and in the Rocky Mountains, from whose loftiest summit he was the first to unfurl the beautiful banner of his country, in the beams of the setting sun. [Applause.] We breathe our benison upon him. We know what will follow, where he goes before, for "born and nursed in danger's path, he's tried her worst." We know his future will be as bright as his past, and that he will enjoy a soldier's triumph, or the sweet tranquility of an honored soldier's grave. And now, all hail, FREMONT, and farewell! [Tremendous acclamations—which were followed by three cheers for Col. FREMONT.]

Col J. C. FREMONT next rose and said: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen—I am deeply sensible to the warm and flattering expressions of confidence and regard with which I have just been honored, and still more deeply sensible to your kind approval of them. They are very grateful to me, and I thank you very sincerely. But you will be very sure that I do not receive them as due to myself; I am conscious that I owe them to the partiality of friendship and to that sort of attachment which a soldier always feels for the banner under which he has fought. [Hear, hear.] To him [Mr. BURLINGAME] and the other friends around me who have spoken to day, I represent the standard on which old watchwords were inscribed. It is themselves who were the leaders, themselves who bore with you the heat of the day, and who have won their battle gloriously. And they have come among us here, with their habitual eloquence, to convey to our true-hearted countrymen at home the assurance of our unalterable devotedness to the country, and our unbounded admiration of the generous loyalty with which they rallied to its calls. [Cheers.] A few days back our honored flag was trailing in the dust at the foot of an insolent foe; at present its stars are refulgent from a thousand heights, swarming with brave hearts and strong arms in its defence. [Applause.] We drink to them to-day, our brave and loyal countrymen. [Renewed cheers.] Faithfully, too, have our scattered people responded to them, from Italy, from England, and from France. Well have they shown they, too, can cross the seas and change their skies, and never change their hearts. [Loud cheering.] I am glad that a happy chance has brought me to participate with you here on this occasion. Here in this splendid capital of a great nation, where near by us the same tombstone records the blended names of WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, I feel that I breathe a sympathetic air. (Hear, hear.) France is progress, and I am happy to believe that here we shall not see a people false to their traditionary policy. (Loud applause.) From here we shall see no strong hand stretched out to arrest the march of civilization, and aid in throwing back a continent into barbarism. We expect nowhere active coöperation, but we look for the sympathy which the world gives to a good cause. We are willing to work out our own destination, and make our own history. Before this struggle closes, the world will recognize that enlightened liberty is self-sustaining, and that a people who have once fully enjoyed its blessings will never consent to part with them. We have deprecated this war, fratricidal and abominable; most gladly would we welcome back our people if they would return to their allegiance. We would bury deep as the ocean the hasty anger which their parricidal conduct provoked. But they must return at once to their allegiance. We shall not permit them to dishonor our flag, and desecrate our sacred graves. [Hear, hear.] They cannot be permitted to dismember our country and destroy our nationality. [Hear, hear.] We shall maintain these in their fullest integrity, in the face of every evil and at every hazard. Above every consideration is our country—as we have learned to love it—one and indivisible—[loud acclamations]—now and forever, and so we will maintain it. We will do our duty loyally, and we will make no compromise with treason, and no surrender to rebellion. [Long-continued cheering.]

Hon. Mr. HALDEMANN, American Minister to the Court of Stockholm, was next called on; but merely spoke a few well-judged sentences, thanking the meeting for receiving him kindly, declaring at the same time that he considered it unnecessary to add anything to sentiments so well expressed by the able speakers who had preceded him.

The following gentlemen in succession spoke, and were much applauded: Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Capt SYMMES, Rev C L THAYER, Rev. M. LAMSON, Mr. W. K. STRONG and Maj SELIVER.

The proceedings terminated about 4 o'clock, after a display of patriotic feeling unsurpassed in unanimity.

MONTGOMERY AND [illegible] GOVERNMENT.

LETTER FROM MR. RUSSELL,

THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

MONTGOMERY Capital of the
Confederate States of America,
Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

In my last letter I gave an account of such matters as passed under my notice on my way to this city, which I reached, as you are aware, on the night of Saturday, May 4. I am on difficult ground, the land is on fire, the earth is shaking with the tramp of armed men, and the very air is hot with passion. My communications are cut off, or are at best accidental, and in order to reopen them I must get further away from them, paradoxical as the statement may appear to be. It is impossible to know what is going on at the North, and almost the same to learn what is doing in the South out of eyeshot; it is useless to inquire what news is sent to you to England. The telegraphic communications are now broken, so are all the mail routes. Newspapers and letters now and then reach well-known people here from New-York in six or seven days. Events hurry on with tremendous rapidity, and even the lightning lags behind them. The people of the South at last are aware that the "Yankees" are preparing to support the Government of the United States, and that the secession can only be maintained by victory in the field. There has been a change in their war policy. They now aver that "they only want to be left alone," and they declare they do not intend to take Washington, and that it was merely as a feint they spoke about it. The fact is, there are even in the compact and United South men of moderate and men of extreme views, and the general tone of the whole is regulated by the preponderance of the one or the other at the moment. I have no doubt on my mind that the Government here intended to attack and occupy Washington—not the least that they had it much at heart to reduce Fort Pickens as soon as possible. Now some of their friends say that it will be a mere matter of convenience whether they attack Washington or not, and that as for Fort Pickens, they will certainly let it alone, at all events, for the present, inasmuch as the menacing attitude of Gen. BRAGG obliges the enemy to keep a squadron of their best ships there, and to retain a force of regulars they can ill spare in a position where they must soon lose enormously from diseases incidental to the climate. They have discovered, too, that the position is of little value so long as the United States hold Tortugas and Key West. But the Confederates are preparing for the conflict, and when they have organized their forces, they will make, I am satisfied, a very resolute advance all along the line. They are, at present, strong enough, they suppose, in their domestic resources, and in the difficulties presented to the advance of a hostile force by the nature of the country, to bid defiance to invasion, or, at all events, to inflict a very severe chastisement on the invaders, and their excited manner of speech so acts upon their minds that they begin to think that they can defy, not merely the United States, but the world. Thus it is that they declare they never can be conquered, that they will die to a man, woman and child first; and that if fifty thousand, or any number of thousands, of Black Republicans get one hundred miles into Virginia, not one of them shall ever get out alive. Behind all this talk, however, there is immense energy, great resolution, and fixed principles of action. Their strategy consists in keeping quiet till they have their troops well in hand, in such numbers and discipline as shall give them fair grounds for expecting success in any campaign with the United States troops. They are preparing with vigor to render the descent of the Mississippi impossible, by erecting batteries on the commanding levees or embankments which hem in its waters for upwards of eight hundred miles of bank, and they are occupying, as far as they can, all the strategical points of attack or defence within their borders. When everything is ready, it is not improbable that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS will take the command of the army, for he is reported to have a high ambition to acquire reputation as a General, and in virtue of his office he is Generalissimo of the armies of the Confederate States. It will be remarked that this plan rests upon the assumption that the United States cannot or will not wage an offensive war, or obtain any success in their attempts to recover the forts and other property of the Federal Government. They firmly believe the war will not last a year, and that 1862 will behold a victorious, compact slaveholding confederate Power of fifteen States, under a strong Government, prepared to hold its own against the world, or that portion of it which may attack it. I now but repeat the sentiments and expectations of those around me. They believe in the irresistible power of cotton, in the natural alliance between manufacturing England and France and the cotton producing Slave States, in the force of their simple tariff, and in the interests which arise out of a system of free trade, which, however, by a rigorous legislation they will interdict to their neighbors in the Free States, and only open for the benefit of their foreign customers. Commercially, and politically, and militarily, they have made up their minds, and never was there such confidence exhibited by any people in the future as they have, or pretend to have, in their destiny. Listen to their programme.

It is intended to buy up all the cotton crop which can be brought into the market at an average price, and to give bonds of the Confederate States for the amount, these bonds being, as we know, secured by the export duty on cotton. The Government, with this cotton crop in its own hands, will use it as a formidable machine of war, for cotton can do anything, from the establishment of an empire to the securing of a shirt button. It is at once king and subject, master and servant, captain and soldier, artilleryman and gun. Not one bale of cotton will be permitted to enter the Northern States. It will be made an offence punishable with tremendous penalties, among which confiscation of property, enormous fines, and even the penalty of death, are enumerated, to send cotton into the Free States. Thus Lowell and its kindred factories will be reduced to ruin, it is said, and the North to the direst distress. If Manchester can get cotton and Lowell cannot, there are good times coming for the mill owners.

The planters have agreed among themselves to hold over one-half of their cotton crop for their own purposes and for the culture of their fields, and to sell the other to the Government. For each bale of cotton, as I hear, a bond will be issued on the fair average price of cotton in the market, and this bond must be taken at par as a circulating medium within the limits of the Slave States. This forced circulation will be secured by the act of the Legislature. The bonds will bear interest at 10 per cent., and they will be issued on the faith and security of the proceeds of the duty of one-eighth of a cent on every pound of cotton exported. All vessels loading with cotton will be obliged to enter into bonds or give security that they will not carry their cargoes to Northern ports, or let it reach Northern markets to their knowledge. The Government will sell the cotton for cash to the foreign buyers, and will thus raise funds amply sufficient, they contend, for all purposes. I make these bare statements, and I leave to political economists the discussion of the question which may and will arise out of the acts of the Government of the Confederated States. The Southerners argue that, by breaking from their unnatural alliance with the North, they will save upwards of $47,000,000, or nearly £10,000,000 sterling, annually. The estimated value of the annual cotton crop is $200,000,000. On this the North formerly made at least $10,000,000 by advances, interest, and exchanges, which in all came to fully 5 per cent. on the whole of the crop. Again, the tariff to raise revenues sufficient for the maintenance of the Government of the Southern Confederacy is far less than that which is required by the Government of the United States. The Confederate States propose to have a tariff which will be about 12½ per cent. on imports, which will yield $25,000,000. The Northern tariff is 30 per cent., and, as the South took from the North $70,000,000 worth of manufactured goods and produce, they contributed, they assert, to the maintenance of the North to the extent of the difference between the tax sufficient for the support of their Government and that which is required for the support of the Federal Government. Now they will save the difference between 30 per cent. and 12½ per cent., (17½ per cent.,) which amounts to $37,000,000, which, added to the saving on commissions, exchanges, &c., makes up the good round sum which I have put down higher up. The Southerners are firmly convinced that they have "kept the North going" by the prices they have paid for the protected articles of their manufacture, and they hold out to Sheffield, to Manchester, to Leeds, to Wolverhampton, to Dudley, to Paris to Lyons, to Bordeaux, to all the centres of English manufacturing life, as of French taste and luxury, the tempting baits of new and eager and hungry markets. If their facts and statistics are accurate, there can be no doubt of the justice of their deductions on many points; but they can scarcely be correct in assuming that they will bring the United States to destruction by cutting off from Lowell the 600,000 bales of cotton which she usually consumes. One great fact, however, is unquestionable.—the Government has in its hands the souls, the wealth, and the hearts of the people. They will give anything—money, labor, life itself—to carry out their theories. "Sir," said an Ex-Governor of this State to me, to-day, "sooner than submit to the North, we will all become subject to Great Britain again." The same gentleman is one of many who have given to the Government a large portion of their cotton crop every year as a free-will offering. In his instance his gift is one of 500 bales of cotton, or £5,000 per annum, and the papers teem with accounts of similar "patriotism and devotion." The ladies are all making sand bags, cartridges and uniforms, and, if possible, they are more fierce than the men. The time for mediation is past. If it ever were at hand or present at all, and it is scarcely possible now to prevent the processes of phlebotomization which are supposed to secure peace and repose.

MONDAY, May 6.

To day I visited the Capitol, where the Provisional Congress is sitting. My walk was up a long, wide, straight street, or more properly, an unpaved sandy road, lined with wooden houses on each side, and with trees by the side of the footpath. The lower of the two stories is generally used as a shop mostly of the miscellaneous store kind, in which all sorts of articles are to be had if there is any money to pay for them; and in the present case, if any faith is to be attached to the conspicuous notices in the windows, credit is of no credit, and the only thing to be accepted in exchange for the goods is "cash." The unfailing photographer, who may now be regarded as the pioneer of civilization, and who marches, with his friendly sun, to the western desert, is, of course, here; and so is the German confectioner, the French jeweler, the Irish dry-goodsman or wet-goodsman, as the case may be; nor is the Birmingham gun trade quite unrepresented, nor are music and books without their "emporiums." At the end of this long street, on a moderate eminence, stands a whitewashed or painted edifice, with a gaunt, lean portico supported on lofty, lanky pillars, and surmounted by a subdued and dejected-looking little cupola. Passing an unkempt lawn, through a very shabby little wooden gateway in a brick frame, and we ascend a flight of steps into a hall, from which a double staircase conducts us to the vestibule of the Chamber. Anything much more offensive to the eye cannot well be imagined than the floor and stairs. They are stained deeply by tobacco juice, which has left its marks on the white stone steps and on the base of the pillars outside. In the hall which we have entered there are two tables, covered with hams, oranges, bread, and fruits, for the refreshment of members and visitors, over which two sable goddesses, in portentious crinolines, preside. The door of the Chamber is open, and we are introduced into a lofty, well-lighted and commodious apartment, in which the Congress of the Confederate States holds its deliberations. A gallery runs half round the room and is half filled with visitors—country cousins and farmers of cotton and maize, and haply seekers of places great or small. A light and low semi-circular screen separates the body of the House where the members sit, from the space under the gallery, which is appropriated to ladies and visitors. Inside this fence are rows of seats and desks, disposed in semi-circles, and there is a similar disposition of arm-chairs close to the table, at which sit the two or three official reporters and officers of the House. The Clerk sits at a desk above this table, and on a platform behind him are the desk and chair of the presiding officer or Speaker of the Congress. Over his head hangs the unfailing portrait of WASHINGTON and a small engraving, in a black frame, of a gentleman unknown to me. So much for the brick and mortar part of the building. Of its living furniture one might have more to say than I have, if he had fuller opportunities; but as far as I could judge, an assembly of more calm, determined, and judicial-looking men could not be found in any country in the world. No one who cast his eye over those grave heads, some massive and full others keen, compact, energetic—could doubt that he was in the presence of men with a great work on hand and with great capabilities for the execution of their task. Seated in the midst of them at a Senator's desk I was permitted to "a seat," in the French sense, at the deliberations of the Congress. Mr. HOWELL COBB took the chair, and a white-headed clergyman was called upon to say prayers, which he did upstanding, with outstretched hands and closed eyes by the side of the Speaker. The prayer was long and sulphureous; one more pregnant with gunpowder I never heard, nor could aught like it have been heard since.

"Pulpit, drum ecclesiastic,
Was beat with fist instead of stick."

The reverend gentleman prayed that the Almighty might be pleased to inflict on the arms of the United States such a defeat that it might be the example of signal punishment forever—that this President might be blessed, and that the other President might be the other thing—that the gallant, devoted young soldiers who were fighting for their country might not suffer from exposure to the weather or from the bullets of their enemies; and that the base mercenaries who were fighting on the other side, might come to utter and swift destruction and so on.

Are right and wrong mere geographical expressions? The prayer was over at last, and the House proceeded to business. It must be remembered, by-the-by, that this Provisional Congress of the Confederate States is a very curiously-constituted body. It consists of Delegates sent by the Convention of each State in the proportion in which that State was entitled to send Representatives to the Senate and to the House of Representatives of the United States; and, as the Convention of the Southern States which have seceded did not refer their acts to the people of their States, it may be assumed that the Congress is now sitting without any direct ratification of its powers from the people beyond that implied in the formation of the Conventions. Although each State has several Delegates in Congress, it is only entitled to one vote on a strict division. In this way some curious decisions may be arrived at, as the smallest State is equal to the largest, and a majority of the Florida representatives may neutralize a vote of all the Georgia representatives. For example, Georgia has ten delegates; Florida has only three. The vote of Florida, however, is determined by the action of any two of its three representatives, and these two may, on a division, throw the one State vote into the scale against that of Georgia, for which ten members are agreed. It will readily be understood how many difficulties of this kind can arise, but practically, we are assured they do not present themselves. No one can tell, however, whether this business is done or not, for the Congress transacts all its business in secret session, and finds it a very agreeable and commendable way of doing it. Thus, to-day, for example, after the presentation of a few unimportant motions and papers the Speaker rapped his desk, and announced that the House would go into secret session, and that all who were not members should leave. The only business which was not routine, was in reference to a resolution passed at a public meeting in a parish in Louisiana, which, on the motion of one of the delegates, was read out from a newspaper by the clerk at the table, and which pledged the planters to tender to the State and to the Government "the whole of the annual proceeds of our crops, deducting only what may be necessary for our current expenses during the continuance of the present hostilities."

In the evening it was whispered about that the Congress had passed a most important act, which recognized war between the United States and the Confederate States and regulated the conditions of letters-of-marque and the condemnation and payment of prize. The Cincinnati papers contain the reproduction, with many typographical errors, of your correspondent's first letter from America, which he would not here allude to, were it not that the papers in question accuse him of misrepresentation in stating that it was Gen. JACKSON who introduced "the distribution of spoils system." He is glad to find that M. de TOCQUEVILLE, who was in America at the time, is cited under the same impression, and he is forced to maintain the accuracy of his assertion.

TUESDAY, May 7.

The newspapers contain the text of the declaration of a state of war on the part of President DAVIS, and of the issue of letters-of-marque and reprisal, &c. The object of this war measure is to deprecate the value of the shipping of the North, and to prevent the vessels of the United States commercial marine getting cargoes abroad. The Government here conceive they have a right to demand from foreign nations that their flag shall be recognized, and their law officer declares the Confederate States will maintain their right to issue letters-of-marque in the face of the world. It is the right of a belligerent Power, and it was respected, they say, by the courts of laws in the United States in the case of the South American Republics, if any formal recognition of their Governments or of their independence was made by any Power. The refusal to admit the privateers of the Confederate States to exercise the rights of belligerents in the right of search, will be taken as an act of war, and as a proof of alliance with the enemy—that is, the Government of the United States. It need hardly be observed that the protection of British interests demands that an efficient squadron of vessels be at once sent to the American waters in the face of such contingencies as will inevitably arise.

But it may be asked, who will take these letters-of-marque? Where is the Government of Montgomery to find ships? The answer is to be found in the fact that already numerous applications have been received from the shipowners of New-England, from the whalers of New-Bedford, and from others in the Northern States, for these very letters-of-marque, accompanied by the highest securities and guarantees! This statement I make on the very highest authority. I leave to you to deal with the facts.

To-day I proceeded to the Montgomery Downing-street and Whitehall, to present myself to the members of the Cabinet, and to be introduced to the President of the Confederate States of America. The offices of the Government are contained under one roof in a large brick building of unfaced masonry, which looks like a handsome first class warehouse. On the first landing is a square hall, surrounded by doors on which legible inscriptions are fixed to indicate the offices of "The President," "The Secretary of War," "The Attorney General," "The Secretary of State," of "The Cabinet," &c., and on a landing above are situated the offices of the other members of the Government. The building is surmounted by the flag of the Confederate States. There is no sentry at the doors, and access is free to all, but there are notices on the doors warning visitors that they can only be received during certain hours. The President was engaged with some gentlemen when I was presented to him, but he received me with much kindliness of manner, and when they had left entered into conversation with me on general matters. Mr. Davis is a man of slight, sinewy figure, rather over the middle height, and of erect, soldier-like bearing. He is about 55 years of age; his features are regular and well-defined, but the face is thin, and marked on cheek and brow with many wrinkles, and is rather careworn and haggard. One eye is apparently blind, the other is dark, piercing and intelligent. He was dressed very plainly in a light gray Summer suit. In the course of conversation he gave an order to the Secretary of War to furnish me with a letter as a kind of passport in case of my falling in with the soldiers of any military post who might be indisposed to let me pass freely, merely observing that I had been enough within the lines of camps to know what was my duty on such occasions. I subsequently was presented to Mr. WALKER, the Secretary at War, who promised to furnish me with the needful documents before I left Montgomery. In his room were Gen. BEAUREGARD and several officers, engaged over plans and maps, apparently in a little council of war, which was perhaps not without reference to the intelligence that the United States troops were marching on Norfolk Navy-yard, and had actually occupied Alexandria. On leaving the Secretary I proceeded to the room of the Attorney-General, Mr. BENJAMIN, a very intelligent and able man, whom I found busied in preparations connected with the issue of letters-of-marque. Everything in the offices looked like earnest work and business.

On my way back from the State Department I saw a very fine company of infantry and three field pieces, with about 120 artillerymen, on their march to the railway station for Virginia. The men were all well equipped, but there were no ammunition wagons for the guns, and the transport consisted solely of a few country carts drawn by poor horses, out of condition. There is no lack of muscle and will among the men. The troops which I see here are quite fit to march and fight as far as their *personnel* is concerned, and there is no people in the world so crazy with military madness. The very children in the streets ape the air of soldiers, carry little flags, and wear cockades as they strut in the highways, and mothers and fathers feed the fever by dressing them up as Zouaves or Chasseurs.

MRS. DAVIS had a small *levée* to-day in right of her position as wife of the President. Several ladies there, probably, looked forward to the time when their States might secede from the new Confederation, and afford them the pleasure of holding a reception. Why not Presidents of State of Georgia or of Alabama? Why not King of South Carolina, or Emperor of Florida? Soldiers of fortune! make your game! Gentlemen politicians, the ball is rolling. There is, to be sure, a storm gathering at the North, but it cannot hurt you, and already there are *condottieri* from all parts of the world flocking to your aid, who will eat your Southern beeves the last of all. Virginia seems inclined to set up for herself, or to divide herself in two "Old Dominions." Here are Messrs. HENNINGSEN, PICKETT, and other gallant gentlemen, quite ready to help you and themselves out of their little difficulty by their swords and their pens, and no one can say how far the family of Kings may extend on this good Continent if the fear of a common enemy should ever permit the States to gratify their private jealousies. One word more as to a fleet. The English owners of several large steamers are already in correspondence with Government here for the purchase of their vessels. The intelligence which has reached the Government that their Commissioners have gone on to Paris is regarded as unfavorable to their claims, and as a proof that as yet England is not disposed to recognize them. It is amusing to hear the tone used on both sides towards Great Britain. Both are most anxious for her countenance and support, although the North blusters rather more about its independence than the South, which professes a warm regard for the mother country. "But," say the North, "if Great Britain recognizes the South, we shall certainly look on it as a declaration of war." "And," say the South, "if Great Britain does not recognize our privateers' flag, we shall regard it as proof of hostility and of alliance with the enemy." The Government at Washington seeks to obtain promises from Lord LYONS that our Government will not recognize the Southern Confederacy, but at the same time refuses to give any guarantees in reference to the rights of neutrals. The blockade of the Southern ports would not occasion us any great inconvenience at present, because the cotton loading season is over; but if it be enforced in October there is a prospect of very serious and embarrassing questions arising in reference to the rights of neutrals treaty obligations with the United States Government; the trade and commerce of England, and the law of blockade in reference to the distinctions to be drawn between measures of war and means of annoyance.

As I write the guns in front of the State Department are firing a salute, and each report marks a State of the Confederacy. They are now ten, as Arkansas and Tennessee are now out of the Union.

An Error in Regard to Ex-Gov. Ross Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing in your paper of last week an article headed "Rumored Flight of Ex-Gov. Ross, of Delaware," stating he "has fled the country for Europe," to escape the "wrath of the citizens of Delaware, in consequence of having "been engaged in sending arms and munitions to the rebels of the South."

Being a friend of the Ex Governor, and well acquainted with his views, but differing entirely with him in politics—he a strong Democrat, and I as strong a Republican—yet truth and justice requires me to say that the article is filled with error.

The facts of the case are these: A very bright and promising boy, about sixteen years of age, returned from school to spend a few weeks at home, and soon after was attacked with typhoid fever, which caused his death in a short time. This so affected his mind, as well as the bodily health of the poor mother, that it was thought advisable to change the scene around her, in hopes that it might be the means of her restoration. Mr. Ross concluded to travel with her a few months on the Continent. So much for the *flight*!

As to the "munitions of war," they consisted in the purchase of a single revolver, of COLT's pattern, from an old school-mate and strong Union man, who resides in Philadelphia.

VERITAS.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 12, 1861.

Civilians in Military Command.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your paper of yesterday an article on "Civilians in military command," in which you express a confidence that the emergency of the times will bring forward those of great natural military talent from the broad field of civil life. Now if it is determined to go outside of our little circle of instructed and accomplished officers to obtain the men who are to lead our armies, would it not be wisest to institute a Board of Military Examination whose duty it should be to choose out, from among the great mass of loyal American citizens, those who by means of their natural aptitude and proclivity of mind, have become possessed of a just understanding of the science of war.

It is true that in the natural course of events, men like CLIVE and CROMWELL sometimes come forward and restore an otherwise hopeless war, but that has not been until the desperation and danger of a cause has made all, but those conscious of great abilities, shrink from the responsibility of command.

Such an event is the great chance in favor of the weaker party.

B.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1861.

FROM MARYLAND.

Position of the State Explained—Police Department—The Union Party—Its Strength—Mr. McLane, Mr. Davis, Mr. May—Interference of the Administration in Local Elections—Gen. Cadwallader—Hon. John P. Kennedy, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 10, 1861.

To a stranger, unacquainted with our people and their individual opinions, it is not surprising that the position of Maryland should appear equivocal. North and South, the attack here on the Massachusetts troops the 19th April produced its impression, aggravated by the imaginations, desires or antipathies of each section. Politically, Maryland has always been ranked among the uncertain States—casting her vote in the local elections one way, but in general elections rallying in support of the more national and conservative candidate; with most frequently a democratic preponderance in her State Government and her Presidential vote cast for the opposition; with a canvass always warmly contested, and the result doubtful until accomplished. In 1832 she gave CLAY a majority of four only over JACKSON. In 1836 she gave against VAN BUREN a scattering majority of 3,685. In 1840 HARRISON's majority was 4,875. In 1844 the vote for CLAY was 2,308 above that cast for Mr. POLK. Gen. TAYLOR was elected in 1848 by a majority of 3,000 and upwards. In 1852 she went for Mr. PIERCE by nearly 5,000 majority. In 1856 FILLMORE carried the State by upwards of 8,000. While in 1860 the popular vote stood: for LINCOLN, 2,294; Douglas, 5,966; BRECKINRIDGE, 42,482; BELL, 41,760. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE beating BELL by 722, and a Democratic (Douglas and Breckinridge) majority being given of 4,394 votes.

In 1857, Gov. HICKS was elected over Mr. GROOME by 8,445 majority. In 1859, Mr. JARRETT, Democrat, for Comptroller, beat Mr. PURNELL, American, in the counties, 2,445; but, owing to the frauds in Baltimore, the latter was returned elected, by a majority of 12,783. In this election, Mr. DAVIS (HENRY WINTER) was returned to Congress from the Fourth District, of this city. The Baltimore elections to the State Legislature were contested, and declared by the House to be fraudulent, and the seats of the members vacant.

This was the season of mob rule, outrage and violence in Baltimore. Her name became a reproach among the cities. The long continued outrages of the Know Nothing Clubs and ruffians, raised against them an overwhelming feeling of wrath and indignation, which, guided by gentlemen of respectability and influence, assumed the name of reform. The counties having returned a Democratic majority to the Legislature, an appeal was made to it for redress. Police bills were framed, and passed into laws. The present Board of Police, with its departments, was organized; and under the excellent system Baltimore became, in the opinion of all, the best ordered city on the continent, while Mr. DAVIS, whose talents and energy had sustained and countenanced the Know-Nothing Party, sunk with it in the public estimation. Meanwhile, in the South, revolution and rebellion were at their evil work. Treachery and treason, in camp and cabinet, were insidiously active, and every State, through its citizens, was called on to deal with a great national calamity. To Maryland was presented the alternative of organizing civil war or recognizing civil ruin. Closely connected with the South by social sympathies and institutions, before the dire alternatives her people hesitated and divided, and still stand divided and in hesitation; entertaining, nevertheless, a common feeling of sympathy and affection for their Southern neighbors, a common abhorrence of civil war, and, generally, a common consciousness that her geographical position, and the fact that the National Capital was within her borders, rendered any attempt at revolution or secession futile and hopeless, or, at least, destructive and ruinous to her present and existing interests.

There are, it is true, a small class, who a month ago were ready to attempt the latter step, and who counsel it even now. But they are few in numbers, and their opinions are not in any way sustained by the masses. Others there are, and they not a few, who, disapproving of the hasty action of South Carolina, yet, urged on by political prejudices, accustomed or persuaded themselves to consider secession as a right, revolution as a fact accomplished, and the separation of the States as certain and irretrievable. Comprised among this class was much of the talent, intelligence, mercantile and planting industry of the State. Opposed to them are the mechanics, the German citizens, the farmers of the Middle and Northern counties, many of our first merchants and business men, and, in general, the great bulk of the people, constituting what is known as the Union Party of Maryland. These last have always regarded the doctrine of secession as a gross and ruinous heresy, the Southern revolution as in every way unjustifiable, and the maintenance of the Government as a primary duty. They do not sustain the Administration in what they consider unconstitutional usurpations, in its military arrests here, and its disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Because they consider that the State is, as such, loyal; that the Federal courts and civil authorities are in the full and free discharge of their functions; and they recognize no necessity for such proceedings. They have, indeed, in some degree, been dispirited and disheartened by them, but are in the main disposed to stand up to all their constitutional duties, and opposed to the recognition of all revolutionary claims.

The estimation in which this party's strength is here held, is illustrated by Hon. ROBERT MCLANE's declining the nomination of their opponents, and by the latter's refraining from making any other nomination.

Two candidates for their suffrages are now in the field, Hon. HENRY MAY, and Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS. The latter gentleman had announced himself some time ago "on the basis of the unconditional maintenance of the Union; and subsequently, he received the nomination of the Union Convention of his District. From his affiliation with the Know-Nothing clubs, and supposed countenance of their frauds and outrages, his nomination was at first very unfavorably received by the more respectable elements of the party; Mr. MAY's name was put forward, and they are both now before the people. Mr. DAVIS is a bold, fluent and attractive speaker, and has great power over the crowd. He is "for the Union without an if," and an advocate of coercion. He has thoroughly canvassed his District, and, notwithstanding the prejudice against him, has rallied around him a strong support. Mr. MAY has not taken the stump, but has defined his position in two letters. He denounces secession and Republicanism alike, but is against war and coercive measures. He expects to get a portion of the Union and Democratic support. Honorable and upright, he is incapable of any affiliation discreditable to him as a man or a gentleman. Somewhat elaborate in style, he may be said to represent somewhat of the patrician school, while Mr. DAVIS, his opponent, is a pretty fair sample of the tribune. Which of these gentlemen is to represent us in the next Congress will be decided on Thursday.

It is asserted that the United States Marshal for this District has been instructed by the Washington authorities to appoint here some six or eight hundred additional deputies, with a view of influencing the election favorably to Mr. DAVIS, and that Gen. CADWALLADER's removal and the concentration of troops in and about the city is in view of the same purpose. I should be sorry to think so. There will be a fair and orderly election if left solely to the control of the city police.

In regard to Gen. CADWALLADER, much injustice has been done him. Whilst here, he has discharged his duty faithfully to the Government and country. Between him and the town authorities or citizens, there has been little intercourse, certainly none which would justify the suspicion that he would favor the latter at the expense of his official obligations.

CECIL.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Great Union Meeting in San Francisco—Speech of Senator Latham—Volunteers for the Union—Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 21, 1861.

My last terminated just as the grand Union demonstration procession was getting under way—which proved to be a splendid affair. The procession included all the military companies of the city, societies, &c., and was very long, and very enthusiastic. The flags, and expressions of attachment to the Union, were endless—some of them decidedly to the point. I noticed one particularly—the "Glue makers Association"—which displayed a placard, "We stick to the Union," which a gentleman at my elbow improved upon by rendering the sentiment thus:

> "If the Union goes to *pot*,
> We'll *glue* it.
> If *cemented* you are not,
> We'll *stick* you to it."

Every store and place of business was closed, and the occasion was considered a general holiday. The speeches by Senators LATHAM, MCDOUGALL, and a host of others, were received with cheers that might be heard almost in the midst of the Southern Confederacy camp. Gen. SUMNER, having been called upon by the crowd for a speech, came forward, and was received with cheers. There were thousands who knew him through the papers, and by knowledge of his energetic official acts since his arrival, but they did not know him personally. When he came forward on the platform, in response to the call of the multitude in front, his appearance gave such universal satisfaction that it was some time before the cheering subsided. When he spoke, he was listened to with great attention and respect. What he said was honestly spoken, to the point, and gave great satisfaction, and made him many friends; and the General may be set down as the most popular commanding officer that we have ever had.

Mr. LATHAM, the "idol," not of the kings, but of the "sovereigns," has become a necessity to the community now, and nothing in the public or political way can go on without him, and it keeps him busy enough responding to calls everywhere, and in all directions, to speak here and speak there. Some people may think its all very nice to be a big political gun, but they don't see both sides of the picture. No one but the individual himself can begin to imagine the annoyances and vexations of political life, to have no peace night or day, not an hour free from the intrusion of people seeking offices, and expecting him to obtain them. He can't go out in the street that he is not "button-holed" at every corner. In the morning, before he is fairly up and dressed, he is besieged by respectable females who have "seen better days," and consider that their misfortunes entitle them to a situation in the Mint—for it may not be generally known that *that* institution gives employment for a dozen or more women, who weigh and adjust the coin. They sit in a row, each with a small pair of scales before them, and weigh very carefully all the coin as it comes from the coiner's department, and are headed by some ancient and reliable strong minded female, who does the severe dignity for the party, and calls them to order when they get discussing the little improprieties of the day, that she has heard before, and consequently don't take much interest in.

I occupied a "niche" in that benevolent institution myself, once upon a time, when the jolly, good-natured Dr. B. was Superintendent; and I think I never saw a baker's dozen of prettier women than filed in and out of the "adjusting room" daily. The Doctor was keenly susceptible to the claims of a pretty woman, and could never withstand the appeals of such a one. An ugly woman stood no kind of a chance. No use to come talking around him about her dozen children. He always told them it was all wrong to have contributed any such number to the census report—it was overdoing the business; but if she had a very pretty daughter, and sent *her*, it generally ended in a weakening of the Doctor, and the appointment of the young lady—and he used to point with pride to his gal-axy of beauty, comprising also talent and the very highest order of refinement and respectability. Of course, these positions, paying a hundred a month, are eagerly sought after, and poor Mr. LATHAM is supposed to have the power to do what he *wills*, and they think it very hard when he says "My dear woman, I have *no* power or influence with the party now governing; I am the opposite side of the question altogether." But it's useless. They think he *can* do it all, if he would. And so he is beset daily, hourly, perpetually and continually. He wouldn't be a Senator, and have no peace of his life—no time to devote to his family or his friends—his energies wasted and his ingenuity taxed to dodge this man, listening to that one, and trying to please all, and assist all. All the honor, glory, mileage, patriotism and per diem don't compensate.

Mr. LATHAM leaves here on the 11th of June, to return to Washington, to take part in the grave deliberations of the representatives of the people in the excited and strange condition of the great universal Yankee nation, in a "muss" among themselves. Speaking of that, the general opinion here is, even among the friends of the South, that the star of JEFFERSON DAVIS is no longer in the ascendency; it is declining,—a meteor with a downward tendency, with a long tail to it; that won't read well; and maybap a *shooting* star. I was told yesterday, by a reliable gentleman, that he knew of a letter being received here recently, by an officer in the Army from his old crony and companion in arms, Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, dated at Pensacola, in which he appears to be a little tired of the war, as old Indian BILLY used to tell Gen. WORTH in the Seminole days, when they held "talks" with the chiefs and BILLY interpreted. "Well, BILLY, what does he say now?" "Well, Massa, he say just what he say 'fore; he tired of de war, and s'pose you give 'em plenty ration and whisky, he think he come in." Now, I can't know that Gen. BRAXTON B. could be seduced from his allegiance to the Southern Confederacy by similar bribes, but he writes that it was all unnecessary; that the South was all wrong, and ought not to fight; and I rather think, like BILLY's friends, "he tired of de war." I trust this exposition of the General's views won't endanger his head, if quoted in the Montgomery papers, (not that it would be universally regretted by those who call him hard names) for it's a good thing to repent the error of one's ways, and turn from wickedness and live. I think you can rely fully upon the correctness of this expression of his opinions, as it came very direct, and through a respectable channel.

A regiment of volunteers is rapidly forming here, already numbering 800 picked men and have sent forward their application for "admittance," and are trying to make arrangements with the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for transportation; but, O Lord! what nonsense to expect any patriotism from a Steamship Company, or bowels of compassion for ardent spirits so desirous of being quenched! You couldn't get a mouse shipped to New York now, by the mail line, without paying full fare, furnishing him with cheese, and giving them the privilege of shaving his tail for the fur. The regiment is commanded by FRANCIS J. LIPPITT, a lawyer of good standing, an old Californian, with a decided *penchant* for military matters, his taste for which has led him to study thoroughly the art of war. He is probably excelled by few officers of the regular army in his accomplishments as a drill officer. The Lieutenant-Colonel, JAS. N. OLNEY, is also an old Californian, formerly of Providence, R. I., where he served with distinction in the great Dorr war, and was presented with a Colt's six shooting rifle by the Legislature or Governor; is decidedly a military man, and a most excellent drill officer also, not excelled by any officer in the regular army in that branch, besides being well up in the higher branches of the science for reducing the census. The Major, JAMES F. CURTIS, I don't know personally, but hear him highly spoken of.

The regiment is composed of 8 companies of infantry, 1 light artillery battery and a flank rifle company—10 companies in all—and I venture to say the entire army could not produce a regiment superior to the First Regiment California Volunteers, and if they ever have a chance, will give a good account of themselves. They are all the genuine California material, accustomed to hardships, and as familiar hands with weapons as a lady is with her scissors.

There is a discussion going on here just now in regard to the soundness of Rev. Dr. SCOTT on the secession question. The Doctor is from New-Orleans—a sensation preacher; sermons on the sledge-hammer principle; aims to be thought a "hard horse-shoe man;" quotes poetry, politics and Scripture, &c., indiscriminately in his sermons, making a sort of boarding house hash of them; sets his congregation to laughing occasionally. Well, the Doctor prays for *all* the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and clear down to "the very Irish themselves," as the story NED BUNTLINE tells has it. The North end of his church take exceptions, and say that there is but one President and no Mahomet, and that his name is not JEFF. DAVIS, but ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They expostulated, but the Doctor said he would be —— hanged if he wouldn't pray for just whom he pleased, and that being commanded to pray for *all* men, he couldn't conscientiously leave JEFF. DAVIS out; and so the war wages; but I think the Doctor will be obliged to give way to public opinion, and I prophecy J. DAVIS & Co. will have to have their praying done elsewhere, for no man can brave public opinion on that question *here*. There is another thing that has prejudiced a great many people against the Doctor. "They say," the *Doctor* said, "that the way to stop the march of Northern troops over the line of Virginia, was to plant picayunes in the dirt, and let them scramble for them, while the Southern army pitched in and done for them." The TIMES here is the authority, can't say whether it is a true bill or not, but the Doctor will discover the error of his ways probably when he sees his ten thousand a year in danger, and I expect to hear of his voice being raised an extra pitch for the powers that *be*, and that he will let those that *want* to be, go to what's-his-name.

We are running on pious balls now; dancing money into the treasury of the Young men's Christian Association—fact. A regular old-fashioned ball was given just over across the street, two evenings since, to which I was invited, and awarded the felicity of contributing $3 (for the ticket) for the "good of the cause." The "*cause*" *may* be good, but I have my doubts about the "*effects*" of young girls and boys going to balls with hymn books under their arms and tracts in their pockets. STARR KING was there, which makes it all right, I presume; don't know whether he "went in" and took a lively turn at the Highland Fling, Sailor's Hornpipe, &c., or not—don't doubt he felt very much like it, and am dead sure no one would enjoy it more. A mighty jolly good fellow was spoiled when he was made a parson.

If I ever get a chance to go off on a little jollification, (conducted on principles of propriety, of course,) and want some genial spirits to help, Mr. KING and Rev. Dr. HUDDARD will be invited.

I don't know whether this is a faster country than yourabouts or not. The "young 'uns" know a "heap" here, and are considerably past being taught anything. Patriotism and the Union generally appear to be the strong point in the character of Y. A. here. It was illustrated the other day, when the boys were being marshaled to carry the banners representing the names and arms of the thirty-four States. The Northern States went off lively, but the Southern States dragged; it required a great deal of persuasion to get the boys to carry any of them, but finally, one by one, they were shouldered, until it came to the last, which was South Carolina—here the feeling broke out into open mutiny. Not a boy would carry it, or touch it—persuasions, commands and bribes were alike disregarded. Finally, an "outsider," a boy who was not "posted," was enlisted, and by a cash payment of 50 cents and large prospects ahead, was hired to carry South Carolina through, and the boy stood manfully by it all day, *malgré* the jibes and jeers of the remainder.

We, who are so far away from the noise and turmoil that is going on in your midst can hardly realize that such things *can* be. Things here are so quiet and serene. We discuss the great topic of the day freely, but there is no angry excitement. Now, while I am writing, a discussion is going on between a Long Islander, with Southern proclivities, I am sorry to say, a Boston man of the Pilgrim stock, a New-Yorker, and a South Carolina man, Charleston at that, who has a brother and lots of relatives there. The Long Islander had a brother-in-law (Southern man) in Fort Moultrie, and he don't know whether he is alive or not. Boston man has a brother in the Federal army. Charleston man thinks some of his relatives were killed at taking of Sumter. And here they sit talking it over coolly, the smoke equal to a battle field rising from their meerschaums, and that's the way *our* battles are fought, over a cigar and in the most amicable manner. Who wouldn't come to California to get out of the fuss at the East?

A friend just popped in, and says who are you writing such a long letter to? Told him TIMES. Says, do just suggest that if they don't want all the servant girls in the East to go to the wars, they will send out a few. I have been three days without a cook. Won't pay but $25 a month, and the ladies who are in that line turn up their noses at that, say they won't soil their delicate hands for less than $30 and mighty independent at that. There's been a sort of strike I think, as in consequence of the war furor flounces, silks and chantillys have gone up, and the ladies who condescend to officiate, semi occasionally at their own option, in your kitchen, being the consumers and buyers, feel it a duty they owe themselves and society, to put their services at an even dollar a day, with the little perquisites of five evenings a week out, a pier glass in their rooms, to dress by, and an armoire for their flounced dresses, and resolutely refusing any longer to loan their best clothes to their mistresses. Send out a fresh lot; those here are so arrogant and impudent there's no getting along with them. $25 a month and no greater (necessary) expenses than in New-York, is not bad pay for ladies who never saw or dreamed of owning that much coin before coming to California.

I am afraid the Irishmen and the lager beers have got the best of us; nearly every house now building belongs to the former, and every corner is a Dutch grocery. The Germans and the Irish have certainly got all the money—getting rich fast. Even the Jews who formerly ruled, can't stand their hands with either Dutch or Irish.

If people who are expecting slight remittances from California don't receive them this steamer, they must lay the blame on J. DAVIS & Co., who have announced their intention of taking the California steamers. Consequently exchange has advanced to 6 per cent. premium, which comes rather tight on the community. Money is very plentiful, as only a fraction of the amount received is shipped, and the accumulation of bars is very great. The mint is doing a big business coining, and if this state of things continues we shall have more gold than we know what to do with. Money can be obtained already, on good bonds and mortgages, at 12 per cent per annum. On the whole, the troubles with you benefit California, everything here being as calm and placid as a pan of milk on a Summer's morn. The steamer *St. Louis* arrived Saturday evening, with 800 passengers, after a long and rough passage, and the way some of them walked into strawberries and cream at our hotel made the waiters look wild, inducing the belief that the Pacific Mail Company's cows must have "dried up," which example I will follow.

PODGERS.

Southern Bank Convention.

It will be recollected that the Legislature of this State adopted a resolution recommending a Convention of the Bankers of the Confederate States. The recommendation was accepted to some extent, and delegates assembled at Atlanta, Ga., on June 3, from two of the Tennessee Banks; nine of the Georgia Banks; one of the Alabama Banks; one of the Florida Banks, and eight of the South Carolina Banks.

The Convention was permanently organized by making G. B. LAMAR, of Savannah, President, and JAMES S. GIBBS, of South Carolina, Vice President.

Communications were read from WM. H. MCFARLAND, President of the Bank of Virginia, pledging the Banks of that State to coöperate with the Convention, and from C. G. MEMMINGER, making some important suggestions to the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Business by the Chairman: Messrs. J. WICKS, of Tennessee; DANIEL RAVENAL, South Carolina; G. A. TRENHOLM, South Carolina; R. R. CUYLER, Georgia; WM. E. JACKSON, Georgia; J. I. DONEGAN, Alabama; A. H. COLE, Florida.

A verbal communication was furnished to the effect that the Banks of Charleston had passed resolutions that each Bank had agreed to furnish $100,000 to the Government of the Confederate States, and take Treasury notes in payment.

Several other communications, propositions and suggestions were handed in, all of which were referred to the Committee.

In the afternoon the Committee reported as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CONVENTION OF BANKS AT ATLANTA, JUNE 3, 1861.

The Committee beg leave respectfully to report that they have carefully examined and considered the several matters referred to them by the Convention, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, which embody all the measures they would advise the Convention to adopt at present:

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend to all the Banks in the Southern Confederacy to receive in payment of all dues to them the Treasury notes of the Government, to be issued under the act of Congress of May 16, 1860, and also to receive the same on deposit and pay them out again to customers.

Resolved, That, until the said Treasury notes can be prepared and issued, it be recommended to all the Banks to agree to advance to the Government in current notes such sums severally as may be agreed upon between them and the Secretary of the Treasury. The said advance to be made on the deposit with the Banks of Treasury notes of a large denomination, or 8 per cent. stock or bonds.

Resolved, That all the Banks in the Southern Confederacy are earnestly urged to take immediate action on the foregoing resolutions, as a measure of the greatest importance to the Government and the people, and communicate the same without delay to the Secretary of the Treasury at Richmond.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Railroad Companies in the Southern Confederacy to receive Treasury notes in payment of fares and freight.

Resolved, That the Legislatures of the several States be recommended to make it lawful for the tax collectors and other officers to receive the Treasury notes in payment for taxes and all other public dues.

Resolved, That all the States, cities and corporations having coupons payable in the City of New-York, or elsewhere in the enemy's country, be requested, during the continuance of the war, to appoint some place of payment in the Confederate States, and to give their creditors notice of the same.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on the 24th day of July next at Richmond, Va.

The resolutions were read *seriatim*, and each one was adopted unanimously.

Mr. ROBERTS offered the following:

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be sent to each Bank within the Confederate States, with a request that they coöperate with the Convention.

Adopted unanimously.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 145, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179.

SPECIAL TERM.—No. 52 on Demurrer Calendar.—Nos. 266, 318, 347, 350, 352, 353, 355, 356, 358, 359, 362, 182, 229, 234, 220, 314, 333, 81, 110, 309, 236, 280, 311.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3166, 3850, 3310, 1566, 2101, 2164, 5278, 2336, 2735, 2983, 3258, 3338, 3874, 3879, 3945, 4017, 4044, 4062, 4169, 4100, 4131, 4173, 4240, 4305, 4311, 4321, 4325, 4326, 4330, 4339, 4339½, 4341, 4345, 4347, 4350, 4357, 4361, 4364, 4365, 4392, 4397, 4415, 4416, 4431, 873, 1609, 1849, 1951, 2236½, 2582, 2760, 2797, 2848, 3069, 3094, 3319, 3332, 3429 of number, 2607, 3802, 3868, 3974, 4079, 4104, 4144, 4149, 4302, 4324, 4332, 4367, 4369, 4401, 4406½, 4413, 4415, 4425.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1893, 1959, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1985, 1989, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001. *Part II.*—Nos. 1648, 1782, 1572, 1670, 1680, 1808, 1828, 844, 1856, 1858, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned. *Part II.*—Nos. 3474, 3513, 3415, 3407, 3371, 3365, 3423, 3524, 3349, 3425, 3115, 3484. Four causes.

What Constitutes a Valid Levy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham.

Wynter S. Bond vs. James C. Willett.—This action was brought against the defendant as Sheriff &c., of the City and County of New-York. The plaintiff seeks to recover the possession or value of a quantity of silks alleged to have been taken by the Sheriff, but which were imperfectly levied upon. The defendant denies the plaintiff's title, and claims that the silks are legally in his possession, by virtue of a levy thereon, made on the 27th of August, 1856, under an execution issued out of this Court in favor of Frederick A. Conkling and others, against Remsen & Dingee, merchants in this City, having their store at Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue. Mr. Bensel, the Deputy-Sheriff, who made the levy, testified that he proceeded to the and made the levy notwithstanding Mr. Dingee's objections, he wishing to see his lawyer. Deputy Bensel told Dingee to send his lawyer to the Sheriff's office, and proceeded to make the levy, making a memorandum of the inventory, which was read in evidence. This memorandum, or inventory, the Deputy put inside of the execution; an indorsement was also made on the execution.

The next day after this, the Deputy received an order of Justice Davies, staying proceedings.

The plaintiff claimed that on the 12th of September, 1856, Bliss, Briggs & Douglass, creditors of Remsen & Dingee to the extent of $11,000, had bought their entire effects, crediting their indebtedness on the purchase-money; that on the 19th of September, they sold all of the goods in the store to the plaintiff. Bliss, Briggs & Douglass had notice of Remsen & Dingee's pecuniary difficulties as early as August.

On the 20th of September the Deputy went to the store; he had been assured that the goods should not be removed, but found the plaintiff's clerks measuring goods. At the time the Sheriff notified the plaintiff, Bond, of the levy, he had not completed the inventory by which he made his purchase, nor had he paid for the goods to Bliss, Briggs & Douglass. The deputy asserted his title and it was then agreed with plaintiff that the Sheriff should abandon all but the silks in suit, for which the plaintiff agreed to pay enough to cover the execution, and which were part of the goods Bliss, Briggs & Douglass had bought of Remsen & Dingee; and thereupon this action of replevin was brought.

The goods were not *removed* when the levy was made, and for this reason it was claimed that the Sheriff was not entitled to the property. It is further claimed that the goods should have all been in full view of the deputy, when the levy was made, to make it valid. The following is the principal argument of the defendant:

The evidence established a complete levy by the Sheriff on the goods on the 27th of August, 1856. The Sheriff did all that was necessary on his part. He exhibited his execution, told the judgment debtor he must act under it, and must levy on the property, and did levy, declined to regard the statement of the debtor that the judgment was premature, repeated he must make his levy, but would give the debtor a chance to see his lawyer before he *removed* the goods, and then made a memorandum of his levy.

The property was present in his view, subject to his control, and he openly asserted his authority by virtue of the execution, and an action of trespass could have been maintained against him by Remsen & Dingee, if he had not been protected by his process. It is not necessary that there should be a manual interference with the goods, to constitute a valid levy.

Decision reserved.

Gilbert Dean for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Action to Enforce a Contract.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Marshall P. Wilder et al. vs. Wm. G. Lane et al.—This action was brought to recover for goods sold and delivered by Parker, Wilder & Co., a Boston firm, to Lane, Boyce & Co., a New York firm, in July and August, 1860. The plaintiffs claim a special contract in each sale, by which the defendants were to give their notes at eight months for the goods purchased, at the end of each month when the purchase was made. The defendants deny any special contract as to the time of giving the notes. Two receipts were produced to show that the usual course of business between them and the plaintiffs was to give their notes, on demand of the plaintiff, at the expiration of the business season, for goods purchased during the season. The plaintiffs, in reply, produce a receipt for a note given Sept. 24, 1858, for goods bought Aug. 28 preceding, and allege no such usage between them.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $11 110.

J. M. Van Cott for plaintiffs; Jere Laroque for defendants.

An Infant Sent Home to His Mother.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

In the Matter of the Application of Sylvester Murray.—Sylvester Murray, an interesting looking infant, with a countenance indicative of meekness and long-suffering, having aspired beyond his years to perform service for his Uncle Samuel, as a high private in the regular army was rescued by his mother on a writ of *habeas corpus* from the performance of any such rash design. His Honor thinking that his infancy afforded a sufficient plea for his liberation from any other duty, restored him to his mother's arms, and they twain departed in peace.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Waterbury prosecuting for the people, Elizabeth Thompson, colored, was tried for larceny of three trunks of clothing worth about $100. The property belonged to her mistress, who shortly after died. A part of the clothing was found on the prisoner when she was arrested.

The defence was that the deceased, who was a prostitute, had given her clothing to her old servant, in dying. The jury acquitted, and the prisoner was discharged. There were no other trials, and after the arraignment of several prisoners, the Court adjourned.

Verdict in the Case of Alleged Eviction.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Bush vs. Kohn.—This case, which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $167. The action was brought to recover rent for the premises, No. 68 Broadway, and the defence was that defendant had been evicted from the use of a certain water-closet attached.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 13.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou	83½	50	N. Y. Central..s10	72¾
4,000	U. S. 5s, '65		1075	do.	72¾
2,000	Ohio S. 6s, '86	88	100	do...s10	72¾
16,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	35	25	do.	73
20,000	do.	34¾	100	do...s3	73
1,000	Georgia State 6s	59	50	do.	73
11,000	Missouri St. 6s	37½	200	Erie R.	23¾
2,000	do.	37¼	50	do...b5	23¾
45,000	do.	37¾	50	Hud. River R.	32
8,000	do...b5	37½	100	do.	31¾
2,000	N. C. State 6s	51¾	100	Har. R.	10½
1,000	Vir. State 6s	42	100	Harlem R. Pref.	23¾
9,000	do.	41½	50	do.	23¾
4,000	do...b4	41¾	120	Mich. Cen. R.	43
5,000	do.	41½	50	do.	43½
1,000	La. State 6s	54	10	Panama Railroad	105½
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B. 1883	83	50	Ill. Cen. R. scrip.	66
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. B.	78	100	do...s30	65¾
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bs.	85	50	do.	64¾
4,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	93	200	do.	64¾
15	Bank of Commerce	83	100	do.	64¾
25	Pac. Mail St. Co.	65	38	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94½
240	do.	64¾	750	Gal. & Chic. R.	59
50	do.	64½	500	do...b10	59
200	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	34¾	50	do...b5	59
200	do...b3	34¾	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	28

SECOND BOARD.

15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	35	2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs	71
4,000	do.	35¼	1,000	La C. & M. L. G. Bs	8
6,000	do.	35¾	20	Imp. & Traders Bk	75
6,000	Mo. State 6s	37¾	10	Metropolitan Bank	89
2,000	do.	37¾	150	N. Y. Cen. R...s15	72¾
3,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	51¾	100	do...s10	72¾
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8 P. C. 1st M. S. F. Cvts.	93	100	do...s30	72¾
2,000	Ga. 6s payable in Georgia	68	35	do.	73
4,000	Lou. State 6s	55	25	do.	73
7,000	Virginia State 6s	43	100	Mich. Central R.	42
			10	Galena & Chicago R.	59

THURSDAY, June 13—P. M.

There is not a large business doing at the Stock Exchange, but the temper of the dealings for a day or two past is rather more speculative in the direction of a rise, and several of the Railway Shares in quick demand at advancing prices. Included in these is New-York Central, which has risen on the lowest sales of Saturday last nearly two ⅌ cent. The demand to-day, after opening at 72¾, ultimately placed the cash price as high as 73½@73⅝ ⅌ cent., and the disposition at this advance was less eager than earlier in the week at 72@72½ ⅌ cent., or on Saturday at 71⅞@71⅞ per cent. The first week's traffic in June reported from the Western roads has advanced, Galena to 59, and Michigan Central to 42 per cent., and a demand appears at the Board for Erie at an advance of 1@1½ per cent on last week's prices, which is not met by sellers. The advance of yesterday in Pacific Mail is not fully sustained to day; sales at 65@64½ per cent. The Border States Stocks are firmer at the close, and the supply from sellers since yesterday is scarcely equal to the demand at the reduced rates for Tennessees. They close at 35¼ per cent., and Virginias rose to 42 per cent. Other descriptions were steady.

The general market late in the afternoon was firm in prices, but the principal activity was in New-York Central, the advance in which creates some stir between the *Bear* sellers and the *Bull* speculators—the latter availing of the evidently short supply of cash stock, or stock available for immediate delivery on the Street at current prices, to turn the market in their favor. The stock closed 73¼ ⅌ cent. Missouris rose to 38@38¼, and Galena to 59½ ⅌ cent.

The market for Exchange on England, for Saturday's mail, is about the same as for the packet of Wednesday. To make any considerable sales of Banks and Bankers' Bills, 105½@105⅝, is accepted, while the whole range of quotation is 105¼@105⅝ ⅌ cent. Merchant Bills are done at 103½@104½ ⅌ cent. In money affairs we hear of no movement of importance. Demand Loans are made at 5@6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and some 30@60 days, paper made by the leading Bankers, for the purchase of Exchange is placed readily at 6 ⅌ cent.

The Maine underwriters have reversed their determination of last week in regard to the War risk, and are again inserting the War clause in consideration of the extra premium of only 1 ⅌ cent. The last accounts from Europe remove all previous suspicion of the encouragement of privateering by the English Government.

The receipts of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in June were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$4,300 65	$3,447 70
Freight, &c.	9,578 18	14,710 62
Total	$13,878 83	$18,158 32
Increase		$4,279 49

Of the Michigan Southern:

1861	$36,150
1860	30,545
Increase for the week	$5,605

The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The suspension of HOLLIS WHITE & Co.'s Bank of Niagara Falls, is announced. According to the last annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, the circulation is $14,998, protected by the deposit of $15,000 of New-York State Sixes."

Mr. S. DRAPER will sell at auction at noon to-morrow, (Friday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, under direction of H. H. VAN DYCK, Esq., Superintendent of the Banking Department, the stocks deposited by the Bank of the Capitol as security for its circulation. These stocks consist of $76,000 New-York State 6 ⅌ cent., and $9,000 United States coupon fives of 1865 and 1871.

The rates of Foreign Exchange (first-class Bankers) are reported by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York, as follows, for steamers *Borussia* and *City of Washington*, sailing on Saturday, June 15; mails closing at 10½ A. M.:

London—60 days' sight ⅌ £ (444 44 cts. and)	5⅛ ⅌ cent.
London—3 days' sight ⅌ £ (444 44 cts. and)	6⅛ ⅌ cent.
Paris—60 days' sight ⅌ Dollar	5.37½c.
Paris—3 days' sight ⅌ Dollar	5.33¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ⅌ Guilder	39¾c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ⅌ Marc Banco	35⅜c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ⅌ Florin	40c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ⅌ Rix Dollar	76¾c.

The following are the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the first week in June:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$5,774 90	$9,747 70
Freight	10,002 67	9,443 91
Sundries	815 33	1,045 83
Total	$16,592 90	$20,542 44

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of May, compared with the same period of last year, viz.:

	1861.	1860.
From freight	$137,343 64	$98,492 22
From passengers	62,597 84	72,697 11
From express	2,700 00	2,700 00
From mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
From rent of road	7,083 33	7,083 33
From miscellaneous	307 75	33 00
Totals	$217,857 56	$188,830 66
Increase		$29,026 90
Earnings from Jan. 1 to May 31	$1,172,672 30	$856,500 22
Increase		$316,172 08

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company from June 1 to June 8:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$14,788 64	$37,310 00	In.. $22,521 96
Passengers	7,145 29	7,664 84	In.. 519 55
Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,100 00	In.. 100 00
Totals	$22,933 33	$46,074 84	In.. $23,141 51

The current quotations to-day for out-of-town Bank Notes are as follows with Messrs GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.
New-York State	¼@—
New-England	⅛@—
New-Jersey	¼@ ½
Philadelphia	¼@—
Interior Pennsylvania	1½@ 3
Baltimore	¼@—
Maryland	2 @ 3
Virginia	15 @20
North Carolina	20 @—
South Carolina and Georgia	50 @—
Mobile, Ala.	25 @—
New-Orleans, La.	15 @—
Wisconsin and Missouri	15 @20
Ohio, and Indiana	1½@—
Kentucky	5 @—
Free Indiana	5 @—
Tennessee	25 @—
Michigan	2 @—
Canada	¼@—

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 13.

STOCKS steady. Pennsylvania State 5's 76¾; Reading Railroad 15⅜; Morris Canal 39; Long Island Railroad 8⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅝. Sight Exchange on New-York at par a 1-10 ⅌ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 13, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 17,829 bbls. Flour, 516 bbls. Corn Meal, 137,596 bushels Wheat, 88,710 bushels Corn, 12,346 bushels Oats, 243 pkgs. Provisions and 1,575 bbl. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 500 mats Java, at 16¾c.@17c., closing at 17c.; 300 bags Laguayra, at 13¾c.; and 1,500 bags Rio, at 11c.@14c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—The demand has been more active to-day, and holders, in view of the reduced supply available here, have advanced prices slightly. We quote including Middling Uplands, at 14c., and other grades at proportionate rates ⅌ lb. Sales, 2,600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The receipts have been more extensive to-day, and as the demand for State and Western Flour has been very moderate, the market has been depressed, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. Sales were made of 15,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 65@$4 75; ordinary to choice extra State, at $4 85@$5 10; superfine Western, at $4 65@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 75@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 90@$5 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 35 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 65	@$4 75
Extra State	4 85	@ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 65	@ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 75	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 25

Southern is less active at irregular prices. Sales have been made of 1,000 bbls., at $5 05@$5 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in limited request, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 85@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 @$4 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $2 90 for Jersey, $3 10 for caloric dried, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl., the latter in puncheons, at $15 25 each.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat exhibits no important changes to-day. The demand has been good for sound lots, which are wanted by shippers and prices of which are generally quoted steady. We have heard of sales of 221,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 15@1 18½; White Western, at $1 35@$1 55; Red Western, at $1 27@$1 30, in store, afloat, and delivered, chiefly at $1 29@$1 30; amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 16@$1 18½; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c.@$1 15; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice at 90c.@$1 10; Red State, at $1 26@$1 27 ⅌ bushel. Corn is plenty and inferior lots are cheaper. The sales reach 176,840 bushels at 30c.@44c. for very poor to prime new mixed Western; 46c. for sound old do. do.; 45c.@46c. for Western Yellow, and 48c. for Northern Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in demand at 68c. ⅌ bushel; sales 1,800 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue quiet, including Canadian at 31c.@32½c.; Western, at 32c.@33c.; and State at 32c.@33c. ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, June 10, 1861:

Flour, bbls.	35,380	Wheat, bush.	383,384
Corn, bush.	1,676,431	Oats, bush.	106,497

HAY—North River is dull and heavy at 50c. for shipping, and 60c.@65c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet steady, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—Supplies of really desirable kinds are very moderate, but the prevalent inquiry is limited, and prices are quoted nominally unchanged. In Albany, according to the *Atlas and Argus*, "the receipts of lumber continue small, but embrace all kinds for which there is any demand. Very little lumber is wanted for the manufacturing places or cities, and the demand is principally for foreign shipment and for some of the agricultural districts. The assortment in market is good, and the supply gathering on the yards. We make no alteration in our list of prices, though some transactions are supposed to have been made at lower figures. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the first week in June, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	9,619 000	3 413	—	10,774,000
1860	13,915 000	3 361	35,000	1,477,020
1861	7 893,481	2 356	—	9,391,200

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 9, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1859	58 390,100	17,720	34,967	37,330,700
1860	56 484 600	9,798	5,600	12,629,547
1861	30,150 393	6,227	32	10,227,800

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

METALS—Have been very dull to-day, and prices have been unsettled.

MOLASSES—Sales 120 bbls. New-Orleans at 32c.@35c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine at 70c.; and for Resin, including common and strained at $2 18¾@$2 25 ⅌ 310 lbs. Other articles are unchanged.

OILS—Are generally in limited demand at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive and depressed. Sales, 500 bbls., including Mess, chiefly at $15 75; and Prime at $10 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 6c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., at 8½c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef rules quiet, at $11@$12 25 for extra Mess, $9@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; prime Mess, $15 50@$18 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 9c.@14c. for Western, and 10c.@15c. for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 4c.@6c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 175 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk demand, at a further advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been made, to-day, of 2,800 hhds., including Cuba at 4⅞c.@5⅜c., and Porto Rico at 5c.@6c.; also, 174 boxes Havana, at 6⅜c., and 170 hhds. Melado, at 2⅜c.@3c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs., part at 9½ ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 470 bbls., at 16¾c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were somewhat brisker, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl; Wheat in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7d.; Corn, 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, ⅛d. ⅌ lb.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ 310 lbs; Pork, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl; Grain, 8½@9½d. ⅌ bushel. Beef, 5s. ⅌ tierce; Pork, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Butter, 9d.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. and 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d.; Resin, 2s. 6d ⅌ bbl. Pork, 4s ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 35s. ⅌ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 28
Asiatic	Galway	New-York	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 5
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New York	July 2
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	July 17
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Borussia	New York	Southampton	June 15
Hibernia	Quebec	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 29
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *City of Washington* and the *Borussia*, will close at the Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	6 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO TOOK THE names and address of the three young men who saw the Policeman strike the woman, on Wednesday, 5th inst., while Hawkins' Zouaves were going on board the steamer, at Pier No. 4, North River, will call or send his address to No. 89 Market-st., New York, he will oblige Mrs. B. McCORMICK.

A LADY DESIRES TO BOARD HER INFANT Boy, 5 months old, with a family living in the country; he will require motherly care and attention; is healthy and interesting. Any lady disposed to accept the charge will address B. S., Union square Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"DIXIE FOR THE UNION."

This famous Union Song—sung at the meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, words by Mrs. Francis J. Crosby, and adapted to the melody of "Dixie's Land"—is now published. Copies sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

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No. 547 Broadway, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

SMOKY CHIMNEYS ARE VERY DISAGREEABLE, And Pure Ventilation very important to Health. We have got an article which will cure the chimney. Also, the best and cheapest ventilator ever offered, either of which we will warrant to give satisfaction.

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M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS, BILLEGOM, HOLLAND.

Catalogues of their fine assortment of Dutch Flower Bulbs obtainable at R. W. BURLAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, for the supply of lint, bandages, &c. to the army, No. 744 Broadway. New-York, June 13 1861. The following is one among numerous communications received by this Association, and is published for the purpose of showing the value, at a critical moment of such an organization:

U. S. GUN BOAT QUAKER CITY, CHESAPEAKE BAY,
Monday, June 10, 1861.

The packages of lint bandages and hospital stores, arrived all right, according to list, yesterday.

I cannot sufficiently thank you and the Association you represent, for your promptness and liberality in meeting my request, for they have not only supplied me with what I was most grievously in need of for those under my own charge, but have also brought comfort to the sick and wounded of the various regiments collected in and about Fort Monroe, just at a time when such assistance was most needed, and when, but for your timely generosity, many a brave fellow would have suffered for the lack of those necessities, which it has been impossible to provide here. If the Ladies, to whom we owe the supply of these articles, could but know the relief they afford to injured and disabled men, and to the minds of those who are responsible for their proper care, I am sure they would desire no other return for their self-sacrifice. The melancholy affair near Hampton occurred this morning, and the wounded were brought in barges to the Fort Hospital just as I had gotten the goods on board the *Quaker City*. I at once went on shore and offered to Dr. Cuyler, the Surgeon-in-Chief of the post, whatever of their contents could be made use of, and I assure you he was most glad to get it, especially the bedding, of which there is great scarcity here, and which the sudden influx of patients to the hospital most strenuously called for. Dr. Heath, the surgeon of the new gun-boat *Daylight*, which arrived here to-day, also came on board this afternoon, and was much gratified at the opportunity of obtaining a supply of several articles with which he had failed to furnish himself before sailing.

Both these gentlemen are desirous of expressing their keen appreciation of the efforts of the ladies, and of the profession, in New-York in this matter. There are many others hereabouts who must be in a similar condition, and I shall take pains to refer them to you immediately. I shall write you again shortly. With many thanks, I remain, yours, &c.,

(Copy.) EDWARD B. DALTON.

BILLIARD-TABLES, PIANO-FORTES, AND FURNITURE.—Wanted, six billiard-tables, six piano-fortes, and from $800 to $1,000 worth of furniture, in exchange for selected farming land, in the State of Iowa. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4 Times Building, or by note to P. V. S., Box No. 169 Times Office.

DELANO'S MOTH-PROOF, SOLID PENCIL cedar trunks, afford the best protection to furs, woolens, &c.; a matter of economy these hard times. Corner of Bleecker and Hammond sts., formerly No. 26 Gold st.

PHOTOGRAPHICAL ALBUMS, JUST RECEIVED by T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway. Those containing 12 cards, $1 50; those containing 24 cards, $2; those containing 48 cards, $4. Liberal discount to the trade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Pauper's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tom Thumb.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The Heart"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No fresh movement of troops has yet taken place at Washington. The President yesterday went over the Potomac and reviewed several of the regiments now intrenched in Virginia. A rumor prevailed in the afternoon that Gen. Beauregard, at the head of the rebels, was about to make a demonstration from Manassas Gap Junction, but this, like all recent reports relative to Beauregard, had no foundation in fact.

Affairs are becoming exciting in Western Maryland. The Federal troops are gradually approaching Harper's Ferry in force, and we may expect soon to hear that a collision has taken place between the advance, under Gen. Patterson, and the rebel pickets. Gen. Patterson will probably remove his head-quarters to Hagerstown to-day, and a column of the Federal troops, commanded by Col. Keim, is expected to pass through that place and Sharpsburgh immediately. One brigade of our troops has aready reached a point three miles below Greencastle. Gen. Cadwallader and Staff, who will coöperate with Gen. Patterson, arrived at Greencastle yesterday. Important events are evidently near at hand, though, as the Government is likely to take possession of the telegraph at Hagerstown, we may not be advised of their progress. The skirmishing between the Union men on the Maryland side of the Potomac and the rebels, who are engaged in the attempt to destroy the dams, still continues. Heavy firing was heard at Dam No. 4 yesterday, where a company of sharp-shooters had gone from Boonsboro, to assist the Sharpsburg Home Guard. The rebels are attempting to demolish the dam by blasting it with gunpowder.

Another brilliant affair, almost rivaling in importance that of Phillippa, has occurred in Western Virginia, at a town known as Romney, the capital of Hampshire County. A portion of the Indiana Regiment, under command of Col. Wallace, marched from Cumberland, Md., to Romney, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., where a body of rebel troops, five hundred strong, were surprised, and completely routed, after a sharp conflict, with a loss of several killed and wounded, and a number of prisoners. The Federal troops captured their camp, equipage, provisions and medical stores, and returned to Cumberland the same day, the only casualty among them being one slight wound. From preparations in the neighborhood of Phillippa, it is probable that a movement of Federal troops will be made in the direction of Huttonville, before long. A large number of army wagons are being forwarded to Phillippa for the use of the troops.

The accounts of the battle of Great Bethel, as given by our special correspondents, and which will be found in another part of this morning's Times, will be read with the greatest interest. The facts stated do not vary materially from those already given, but the details will be found to convey impressions which could not be gathered from the first imperfect accounts. It seems to be a tolerably well-settled fact that had not the command to retreat been given, the Federal forces would in five or ten minutes more have been in possession of the intrenchments and in pursuit of a flying foe. It is stated that the enemy, fearing another attack, hastily withdrew to Yorktown after the action, carrying away their artillery and burning the adjacent buildings. Major Winthrop, the aid of Gen. Butler, who was reported missing, it is now ascertained was killed. The only movement on the part of the Federal troops, since the Great Bethel affair, was a reconnoisance in force from Newport News, under command of Col. Taylor. There is little doubt, however, judging from the tone of our correspondents' letters, that there will be hot work in the vicinity soon.

Another circular has just been addressed to the Collectors of Customs by Secretary Chase, relative to the prohibition of the transmission of munitions of war, provisions and other supplies calculated to afford "aid and comfort" to the rebels. In addition to the instructions issued on the 2d of May, Collectors are directed to exercise the utmost vigilance in arresting and detaining all merchandise, of whatever character, the ultimate destination of which they have reason to believe is in the seceded States. In cases, however, where there is reason to suppose that merchandise is not intended for actual rebels, it can be held subject to the order of the shipper or forwarder.

We publish this morning a letter from Jeff Davis, written by him on the 25th of May, in answer to a communication made to him by the Commission appointed by the Maryland Legislature. It will be seen that the arch rebel still entertains an earnest desire to be "let alone;" but in view of the position assumed by the Federal Government towards the Seceded States, he is at a loss to know how the suggestion of the Commissioners, that he should suspend all hostilities until after the meeting of the Federal Congress, can be carried out. His sincere and earnest desire, he says, is for peace, but the proposition for peace must come from the Government of the United States. So it will, probably, when it is in a position to dictate the terms.

Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation which fully exhibits his desire to precipitate that State into secession, if any doubts of that fact had previously existed. After reciting various acts of the Federal authorities nullifying the legislation of the State, such as taking State troops prisoners, and putting an embargo on Southern commerce, and reciting the agreement between Gen. Harney and Ex-Gov. Sterling Price, with the subsequent removal of Harney, and his own recent interview with Gen. Lyon, &c., Gov. Jackson calls for 50,000 men to be enrolled as State troops to repel the invasion of their soil by the United States troops and drive them out of the State. He admits that Missouri is still a member of the United States, and that it is not for him to disturb that relation; that a Convention would, at the proper time, express the sovereign will of the people in relation to it; that in the meantime it was the duty of the people to obey the constitutional requirements of the United States Government; but he advises them that their first allegiance is due to the State. Meantime the Federal troops are making important movements in the State, and Gov. Jackson must be in a hurry with his fifty thousand men, or he will be too late. Gen Lyon will soon be in possession of all the railroads and telegraphs in the State, measures having already been taken to effect this object. Several arrests of prominent persons identified with the secession movement have already taken place; and it will not now surprise us to hear that Gov. Jackson himself has been placed in a position where he will be likely to do less damage to the cause of the Union.

The election for Congressmen in Maryland passed off with the utmost quietness yesterday—thanks, probably, to the proximity of Federal troops. At the time of going to press with our first edition, the only returns received are from Baltimore, which render it positive that Hon. Henry Winter Davis has been defeated.

In the Wheeling Convention, yesterday, the committee on business reported a declaration reviewing the unhappy condition of the State, setting forth the usurpations of the Richmond Convention, offering a bill of rights, repudiating allegiance to the so called Southern Confederacy, and vacating the offices of all who adhere to it, whether legislative or judicial. This declaration, which was listened to with the most profound attention, and without a voice being heard in dissent, was made the special order for to-day. Several resolutions of importance were adopted.

The steamship *Adriatic*, which left Galway June 4, arrived here last night. Her advices had been received by telegraph from St. Johns, N F. We reproduce from the London *Times* a comment upon the speeches of the Americans at their meeting in Paris, of which we give a full report on the second page of this paper.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned last evening for want of a quorum to Monday next. The Board of Councilmen met and passed a resolution requesting the Union Defence Committee to make a return of the manner in which funds have been distributed by them, and after disposing of minor papers, adjourned till the 27th June.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, a very interesting case was argued, involving the question of the validity of a levy. The determination of this case will define what constitutes a valid levy.

The Stock market was firm, yesterday, both on the Share list and on the State Stocks. New-York Central closed at 73¼; Missouris, 38@38¼. Exchange on London, 105½@105¾ ℔ cent.

The demand for Cotton, yesterday, was more active, and prices were firmer. Flour was heavy and lower. Sound lots of Wheat and Corn were in lively request at uniform rates. Provisions were very quiet, and much depressed. Sugars were actively sought after by the trade, as well as by refiners, at a further advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb. Coffee was in good demand. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

English Misrepresentations of America.

One nation often serves as a mirror which reflects to another dispositions which, from prudential motives have long been suppressed or concealed. It is not pleasant to tell Mr. So-and-so, to his face, our opinion of him, especially so long as he is our equal in position and power. But when we believe him to have fallen, we are outspoken in proportion to our supposed immunity. In this way, the crisis in America has unmasked England as nothing else could. Her ruling classes believed that the final dissolution of the great Republic was accomplished. The eagerness with which this was proclaimed showed the wish to be father to the belief. Our institutions were denounced—"the best of them," says the London *Times*, "having gone all wrong for a long time past:" the character of our people was caricatured and vilified; and the contest in which we are engaged stigmatized as an unprincipled struggle for territorial aggrandizement. Not the slightest sympathy was expressed for us in our great strait, when it seemed for a moment that we might go down; nor for the cause for which we were fighting—the rights of humanity and a Constitutional Government. England stood by, not an indifferent spectator, but eager to witness a final dissolution that would rid her of a hated commercial rival, and stamp as utterly impracticable those institutions which for a long time have threatened to subvert her own. Thank Heaven, our Government is not dead, or dissolved. What was to have been the fatal blow has only given to it new life and power. What was valuable in its institutions is to exert a tenfold greater influence than ever. A giant stands for the fallen victim, confronting his libeler face to face. Whatever may be the result, the *entente cordiale* is completely severed, not to be restored, till a new sentiment and a new Government in England shall supplant the old. The lowest of all qualities has that country displayed—jealousy of a child, whom she would crush rather than suffer to exist as a rival. Henceforth the two countries will stand as antagonists in ideas and in aims. The peace between them will be that of an armed neutrality. Her historical relation toward us has been that of an arrogant superior. We have long tried to outgrow the sense of the insults and injuries we have received, and had hoped we had succeeded, but the last is the unkindest cut of all. It dispels our illusions of the possibility of a hearty friendship with her, and shows that we must look elsewhere for friends in fighting the battle of humanity.

England has committed a double blunder. She has shown herself to be equally without sense as without heart. In everything that relates to the politics, the geography and the commercial necessities and capabilities of this country, she has displayed a degree of ignorance which will inevitably disgrace her in the eyes of the world. Wrapped up in her conceit and indifference, she knows less of us than she did fifty years ago. "Why," says England, "should the seceding States be forced back into a Government they detest?" It is news in this country that they did detest the Government till the 6th of November last, when they made desperate efforts to retain its possession, which the leaders in rebellion had held for a quarter of a century. Up to the last election they were as loud in its praise as those now endeavoring to save it from overthrow. They never thought of destroying it, till they found they could no longer wield it to their base purposes—the extension of Slavery. Everywhere in England is the war spoken of as a contest between two ruffians, to end in wholesale slaughter. It is thought there to be raging in New-York as well as in Virginia and Florida, and we are told in the late English papers "that thousands are already fleeing from the United States, with what effects they can hastily scrape up, to Canada, for safety both to persons and property." The idea of a common country, with similar laws, extending over continuous and dependent territory, and which has no division except by political lines, never appears to have entered the head of a single English journalist. Those that think the North has been aggrieved, still think it should not resent the affront, but let the seceders go, as they cannot be coerced into obedience. Its ardor and energy, impelled by the noblest sentiment that ever actuated a people, is to Englishmen a brutal spirit of revenge. They cannot see that it is a contest between law and anarchy, between order and the destruction of all society. They speak of the war as "unholy, impious, dreadful;" our people as *holy, pious* and *humane*. We shall show it to be such, and convict England of an ignorance upon subjects upon which she so flippantly talks, and a want of sympathy in the cause of human progress and popular government, that will disgrace her intelligence and humanity in the eyes of the whole world.

Her ignorance of what concerns her true commercial advantage is still more glaring. By breaking up the Confederacy she imagines she destroys her only rival, and reigns supreme mistress of the world. She has fully adopted the Southern idea that with separation she is to have the entire trade of the South. Mr. Lindsay, M. P., who has been over here on a commercial mission, in a recent speech to his constituents, urges upon the British Government the immediate recognition of the seceding States as a means of securing their trade. He tells his people that these States were driven to desperation by the oppressive taxes levied by the North, ignorant of the facts that they were the unanimous advocates of the tariff which was in existence when they seceded! and that they pay only a nominal amount under any rate of duties, because they consume but few duty-paying goods, and that they would consume no considerable amount of English goods under perfect free-trade. As for *carrying* trade between Southern ports, it exists only in the idea of Englishmen. This Mr. Lindsay may, we presume, be taken as a fair specimen of English intelligence in reference to this country. There is hardly a sentence in his speech that is not a piece of impertinence, or a downright misrepresentation. Even Lord Palmerston's organ, the *Post*, is not any better. It tells us "that the Morrill Tariff is to divert the stream of emigration to Canada;" "that henceforth the balance of power on this continent is transferred from Republican America to *Monarchical* Canada;" and "that *the course of the trade will be diverted from the belligerent powers to the only State which, by inland waters, can communicate directly with the North and West.*" Here is wisdom from an English Premier. We suppose his lordship fancies an internecine strife to be raging about Ogdensburgh, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Detroit. How can we reason or deal with such stuff as this? The truth is, that for folly, ignorance and gratuitous assumption upon all matters connected with the present contest, John Bull and the rebels are on a level, and have not inaptly joined hands.

We believe, on the whole, that the hostility of England toward this country will advance the cause of free institutions. In many respects she differs more widely from us than do France, Prussia, Italy, or other continental nations. With several of them the doctrine that all power springs from the people, is now fully recognized. Louis Napoleon holds his seat by popular suffrage. So does Victor Emanuel. It is admitted by English writers that the people throughout the Continent of Europe have made most astonishing progress within the last thirty years, while the condition of the English laboring classes, under the institutions of that country, is clearly becoming more and more intolerable.

In France there are 4,000,000 of land-holders—one to every nine inhabitants. Land is as nearly equally well divided in the German States, and in Belgium and Holland. In those countries it is dedicated to the use of the people: in England, to pamper the pride and increase the power and influence of the ruling classes. In that country the entire territory is held in comparatively few hands, and the number of these is yearly decreasing. In no country in the world is the condition of the poor more hopeless and pitiable. They have no voice, nor are they likely to have, in the Government that oppresses them. England is resolutely bent upon preserving the abuses and oppressions of the past. She has no sympathy with political progress or reform. Whoever may, for the hour, rule in that country, they are all the sturdy supporters of privilege and caste. We have signal proof of this in their tone in reference to ourselves. We can better perform our mission by being thoroughly indifferent to a Government which is antagonistic to us, than by the maintenance of a hollow friendship. Let us cultivate the continental nations who are with us in our fundamental idea, the melioration of the condition of the people, and who have proved their identity by their earnest sympathy with us in our present contest.

Kentucky in two Parts—A New Part Proposed.

The fact that Kentucky has so long remained in the Union, despite the bad examples of Virginia and Tennessee, and despite the industrious machinations of Gov. Magoffin and Vice-President Breckinridge to involve her people in the treasonable Confederation of Jeff. Davis, is *primâ facie* evidence of a remarkable soundness of political sentiment. Every State that has "seceded" has yielded to less than a tithe of the temptation that Kentucky has successfully withstood. And it is because of these well-known facts to her credit that we have been disposed to consider with the greatest leniency the position taken by the land of Henry Clay, in the present emergency of the Union.

It is true, the patience of loyal men has been sometimes severely tried by the outgivings of the Union party of Kentucky. For instance, sometime since they were talking in Kentucky of an "armed neutrality" in the conflict that is prevailing between the United States Government and the revolted States; as if a State could really and truthfully profess to love and serve a Government, and yet not be willing to defend it against traitors. But an insight into the Kentucky Unionists ideas of "armed neutrality," showed that they meant by it an armed maintenance of their position *in the Union*. Armed neutrality was armed Unionism, and the arming was against traitors in their midst, headed by their Governor and chief United States Senator, who were endeavoring to precipitate them out of the Union. When it was found that a wholesome threat by the Union men of Kentucky to *hang* Gov. Magoffin if he, by overt act, attempted to barter their liberties to Jeff. Davis; and that the determination to do this small patriotic service for their secession Governor was clearly and forcibly enough manifested to check that functionary and all his more noisy and mischievous followers in the State, the loyal party of the country were almost entirely reconciled to the so-called "armed neutrality" of Kentucky.

It is well known that the Administration had become so thoroughly satisfied of the honest purposes of the Union men of Kentucky, that they agreed not long ago to deliver to the latter five thousand stand of arms. And these were distributed among companies of Home Guards, formed in the loyal counties of Kentucky, about the first of this present month. Nothing occurred to shake public confidence in the prudence of this policy, till the address of the recent Border State Conference appeared. This body held its session at Frankfort, Kentucky. It was composed of delegates from Missouri and Kentucky only. Virginia, the State that originally called the Convention, abandoned it, and wrecked herself on the shoals of secession. Arkansas and Tennessee fell away from their loyalty, and gave up the Border State brotherhood for the rebel Confederacy.

In this way, the entire purpose of the Border State Convention was defeated before the time set for its meeting; and it had as well—in fact, a great deal better—not have been held at all. Nevertheless, the Kentucky and Missouri delegates met together and tried to perform the *role* originally contemplated for the entire list of Border States, to wit: that of pacificators of the Union. They were too few, and, notwithstanding such great names as Crittenden, Guthrie and Wickliffe, they were too weak for the purpose. They went through their parts, without confidence in their cause or in themselves, and adjourned *to take their position in the strife that they could not appease.*

Where then does Kentucky stand in the war, between the Union and rebellion? That is the question her people must now decide before the world. We are not to forget that Kentucky spoke in two characters at the Border State Conference. She spoke first as a Border State and as a mediator; striving to carry out the programme originally marked out for that Convention by Virginia, the State that called it. But the delegates of Kentucky having done the best they could in this obsolete scheme, issued an address to the world, marking out the course that Kentucky, as an individual State, will pursue, independently of all coöperation or complication with other Border States. It is this latter address that is of most importance now. It is this alone that is of present significance and value. One paragraph of this Kentucky address is as follows:

> "In all things she (Kentucky) is as loyal as ever to the constitutional administration of the Government. She will follow the Stars and Stripes to the utmost regions of the earth, and defend it from every insult. She refuses alliance with any who would destroy the Union."

All we can ask, is that the Unionists of Kentucky shall make good their patriotic professions. The part of pacificator is no longer possible, and Kentucky should at once dismiss the delusive dreams she has been indulging, and assume the character of *protector* to those who desire to live in the Union. East Tennessee is full of patriots who are crushed under the heel of a despotism as ruthless as ever disgraced the earth. Kentucky, by geography and by consanguinity, is the natural friend of these loyal Unionists of Tennessee. Why should not the Union men of Kentucky raise an army of ten thousand men to join a like force of Union men in East Tennessee, and thus make sure, beyond all contingency, the protection of the Union citizens of Kentucky and East Tennessee in the enjoyment of that form of government that they prefer, and under which they have lived so long and so happily! We are assured, from the most authentic sources, that the Unionists of East Tennessee are most anxious for this league with their brethren of Kentucky; and we are equally well assured that distinguished Kentuckians in Central and Eastern Kentucky are ready and willing to undertake the raising of such force for such service, in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Americans in Paris.

It is said that earnest and serious souls among Americans have felt, these latter years, when abroad, as though they were without a country. That feeling of orphanage, thank Heaven, is now forever ended; and there is a profound and almost pathetic fervor in the voice of the heart which has come over the sea from the sons of America now sojourning in Paris. Placed at a distance—and distance has that same insulating quality possessed by Time—the issue rises before them with true historical clearness as "a wanton outbreak, aiming at the destruction of a Government that has accomplished so much for humanity;" and Col. Fremont—in a speech through which one sees glowing a deep central flame of feeling, though a flame tempered and restrained, as it were—uttered the sentiment of the whole assemblage when he said: "We shall not permit them to dishonor our flag and desecrate our sacred graves. They cannot be permitted to dismember our country and destroy our nationality. We shall maintain these in their fullest integrity, and in the face of every evil and at every hazard. Above every consideration is our country—as we have learned to love it—one and indivisible, now and forever—and so we will maintain it; we will do our duty loyally, and we will make no compromise with treason, and no surrender to rebellion."

The value of the speeches of those two hundred loyal Americans, met in the Capital of France, is of course purely their heart-force. And it is not without an impression as of an intrusive discord entering the pure music of patriotism that we read certain injudicious expressions—injudicious coming from official lips—with reference to England, at a time when that country is making a partial though certainly insufficient confession of the error of its ways. On the other hand, the warm expressions of confidence in France are justified both by events and our anticipations. Mr. Dayton, our new Minister, who carried over to France a dispatch which the ruler of that people will appreciate, states to have found nothing but sympathy, and sees "no chance of trouble between that Government and ours." Mr. Burlingame, too, whom the London *Times*, with characteristic accuracy, styles "the newly appointed Minister to Stockholm," found a sentiment of sympathy with the American Republic pervading the very atmosphere of France; and Fremont eloquently said: "Here, in this splendid capital of a great nation, where near by us the same tombstone records the blended names of Washington and Lafayette, I breathe a sympathetic air. France is progressive, and I am happy to believe that here we shall not see a people false to their traditionary policy. *From here we shall see no strong hand stretched out to arrest the march of civilization and aid in throwing back a continent into barbarism.*" These stirring words cannot but have a good effect in Europe. They form a triumphant shout of vitality sounded into the ears of those who had begun to look on the Americans as a paralyzed and shipwrecked people. It is notable, too, that while loyal American citizens are thus blazoning forth the living vigor of the Republic, we have not a word of the gentlemen from Montgomery—those three "representatives of an oppressed people," who are supposed to be haunting some of the secondary Courts of the Continent.

Communication with Mexico.—The following, among our Washington dispatches, appeared in this paper of yesterday:

> "Postal communication with Mexico, *via* New-Orleans, having been interrupted, the Department has directed the mails for that country to be made up at New-York, and sent by every steamer to Havana, in care of the American Consul, who will forward them to Vera Cruz."

This measure of the Post-Office Department, simply affords the opportunity of dispatching letters to Mexico through the American Consul at Havana, by mailing them in New-York, a facility which has not heretofore existed. But it affords no new or additional means of direct, rapid and regular communication with the Mexican Republic. The English steamers leave Havana for Vera Cruz on the 21st of each month, and *if* a steamer leaves New-York from the 10th to the 15th, a connection is formed which insures the transmission of mail matter, between New-York and Mexico, once a month.

There is a Spanish line of steamers purporting to make monthly trips between Havana and Vera Cruz, but the boats are of an inferior class and irregular in their movements. We have absolutely, then, no direct line of communication between this country and Mexico. From information received some days since, we were led to believe that our Government fully comprehended the importance of speedy, direct and regular communication with Mexico at this critical juncture of our affairs, and that an armed dispatch-boat was to be put on the route immediately.

We trust the Administration does not intend to rest satisfied with the simple Post-office regulation referred to. We have lost immensely by lack of attention to Mexican affairs, and that loss it is high time measures should be taken to retrieve.

Missouri and the Union.

It is a great satisfaction to find that Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, is, after all, a friend of the Union and the Constitution. To set doubt at rest, he has issued a proclamation which clearly defines the opinions of himself and his immediate environment upon this point. The Union is to be preserved—the Constitution is to be obeyed—the laws of the United States are to be respected. Thus much is net gain, and we may be thankful for it.

There are, however, one or two qualifications we would cheerfully dispense with. Thus Gov. Jackson distinctly enunciates the proposition, that in the event of a conflict between National and State authority, the allegiance of the citizen is first due to the latter. And when we instantly learn that such a conflict has already occurred, and that the United States have asserted pretensions in Missouri, which can only be repelled by the exhibition of armed force, we discover that the Unionism of this loyal officer is less decided and emphatic than could be wished. The right to govern Missouri, the Governor admits to exist in the Federal Administration. But the right to enforce the right he clearly controverts; and appeals for the decision to arms. Besides, there is no longer a legal Government at Washington, exerting itself in a legal method in Missouri. It is an unauthorized military despotism, which every law-abiding and law-defying citizen is called upon to resist. And to resist it effectually, Gov. Jackson summons to the field a force of fifty thousand men, who are to drive Gen. Lyon beyond the Mississippi.

Claiborne Jackson has had an old reputation for political idiocy, which this proceeding would of itself be sufficient to establish. Without arms for one-fourth of the force he has thus called into service, and without a dollar to pay them or provide for them, he has invited a conflict with a well-organized Federal force at St. Louis, and scattered through the State, of twenty-five thousand well-appointed men. On the Iowa and Kansas boundaries, ready to advance into the State upon the first intimation of the sort he has furnished, is an aggregate of five thousand troops, thoroughly equipped for action, and eager to repay certain outrages and atrocities which frontiersmen, whose memories run back to 1855, are not likely to forget or forgive. The selection of such conditions for a declaration of hostilities is the best evidence of lunacy. The State will now, of course, be occupied, Maryland-wise, by national troops, and, unless he save himself by flight, Jackson will be arrested as a traitor, and placed in prison. He should rather be sent to Bedlam as a lunatic.

The Affair at Bethel.—There is nothing in the dispatches of Gen. Butler, or in the more perfect and graphic story of our own correspondent, to correct the impression produced by our earlier accounts of the affair at Bethel. We have now still more decided proof of the gallantry of our men, and of the incompetency of their leaders. Adverse as were all the odds against our troops in storming the intrenchments of the enemy, they had actually captured one, and were in the act of carrying the other, when the order to retire was given. The responsibility of this error rests directly upon Gen. Pierce, who has been generally selected as the expiatory victim of the transaction; but the report of Col. Duryee shows how imperfect the information of Gen. Butler must have been when he ordered the expedition, for the officers in charge were wholly unaware of the position of the enemy, until they stumbled upon it, and were slaughtered by his guns. It will be observed that, in speaking of these works, Gen. Butler mentions them as in a more or less forward state of completion; a frank confession of his imperfect knowledge.

In dealing with a case like this, no principle is more important than that partiality or tenderness for individuals shall not imperil the public service, or expose again the lives of our soldiers to unnecessary sacrifice. Whatever of ignorance or culpability there may be attributed to the commanders, let them be fairly convicted of them, and at once be placed where such qualities shall be less mischievous.

Peril by Poison.—Should the Federal troops capture Memphis, in addition to the venomous editorials of the Journals of that city, they are threatened with a swarm of new dangers. The *Bulletin* says that they (the Confederates,) "can furnish deserters with the yellow fever within twenty days; they might poison their cisterns and put their enemies upon river water, and in less than a week our troops would have small alligators crawling through them; cholera would furnish an elysium compared with the delights of a vertical sun, and the turbid waters of the Father of Floods."

No time should be lost in organizing a regiment of toxicologists to guard our troops from these new hazards.

Amusements.

Irving Hall.—Mrs. Page, a lady well known to the world of art and literature, although a comparative stranger to the public, gave an agreeable entertainment at this establishment last evening, reading with Mr. J. B. Brown, a number of well-known pieces. Elocution is a thing so little studied in the present day, that we welcome with more than ordinary warmth, any aspirant to public fame who seems to regard it conscientiously as an essential part of an artistic education. Mrs. Page is gifted with a pleasing voice, which is yet imperfectly weeded of certain sharpnesses, but seems susceptible of a wide range of melodious inflection. She reads with intelligence, and in her action is unrestrained and graceful. The stage is evidently her proper sphere, as indeed it is her only one. We are persuaded that with proper discipline and industry, Mrs. Page would speedily become a leading attraction to a Metropolitan manager. As it is, she starts well, and has certainly made a good impression.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

Comments of the London Times on the American Meeting in Paris.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Galway on the 4th inst., arrived here at a late hour last evening.

The news was forwarded by telegraph from St. Johns, N F.

The files we receive by this arrival are only one day later than our telegrams by the *Arabia*.

The Madrid *Epoca* has a letter from St. Domingo, of the 22d of April, which says:

> "The Spanish troops in this country are not in a good situation, owing to the scarcity, and consequent dearness, of provisions. The officers are obliged to spend all their pay in maintaining themselves. The soldiers complain that they are not able to occupy their idle time, as in Cuba, by making cigars. It is feared that they will have to suffer great privations for some time. The number of inhabitants, in proportion to the extent of territory, is singularly small, and a large immigration is necessary. Nearly all the houses, in some towns and villages, are built only of American palm, and, to render them habitable by Europeans, must be pulled down and reconstructed of more solid materials. Very little land is under cultivation, and Gen. Santana, when at the head of the government, used to give away large portions to any colonist who asked for them."

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The Meeting of American Citizens in Paris—A Platoon of Fighting Parsons—Movements of Col. Fremont—Cotton at Havre.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, May 31, 1861.

For some time the question of holding a Union meeting in Paris had been discussed among Americans, but the police prohibition against all political assemblages seemed to most persons an insurmountable obstacle to such a project. However, some one hit upon a *dejeuner* as a pretext, and so the grand political demonstration we have just had at the Hotel du Louvre was to all appearance but a breakfast—a short course of meats, an orange, a small showing of strawberries, and some very ordinary wine. To these were added flags, busts and flowers, and a profusion of personal decorations which showed that the Stars and Stripes were uppermost in the thoughts of the assemblage. But the great attraction was the speakers and the speeches which were anticipated. Many of the new Ministers sent out to the European Courts were yet at Paris, and the occasion was regarded as a propitious one for bringing before the French public the views of gentlemen holding high stations, on the present troubles in the United States. The meeting had thus a double object: it served not only for an interchange of patriotic sentiments, but also as a means of furnishing information to the European Press and public. Mr. O'Meyer, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, Mr. Brown, of the London *Morning Post*, the editor of *Galignani's Messenger*, and some gentlemen connected with the Paris Press, were present. I send you the report of the proceedings, as published in *Galignani's Messenger*, which is very nearly exact, as far as it goes. The speeches of the unofficial gentlemen, some of which were remarkable, are omitted in this report, and we can only say of them, that they were all of the true ring, and were loudly applauded throughout. Three ministers of the gospel spoke, one after the other, and so decided was their tone in condemnation of the great rebellion, that we felt as if we had fallen into a platoon of fighting parsons. The eloquence of the principal speakers, and their biting sarcasms on the course of England, were received with thunders of applause. Every reference to France was also received with such demonstrations of satisfaction as to leave no doubt as to which Power the feelings of the audience were allied.

Col. Fremont has not been able to get off to Washington as soon as he anticipated; he has been buying and shipping long-range cannon for the United States. He sails, however, immediately. French small arms are also being purchased here for the Federal Army.

The agents of the steamer *Fulton*, which has just left Havre for New-York, purchased in Belgium and put on board two hundred Minié rifles, for which the French Government furnished, from the arsenal at Vincennes, the necessary cartridges. As the *Fulton* passes into the hands of the Government on her return to New-York, these guns and ammunition will no doubt also be purchased by the Government. A report gained circulation after the sailing of the *Fulton*, that the passengers were for the most part Secessionists, who had concocted a scheme for seizing the ship in the open sea and carrying her into a Southern port. Of course this was mere conjecture, and one of those thousand rumors which the uncertainty of the times inspires.

During a running visit down to Havre to see friends off by the *Fulton*, we were struck by the immense amount of cotton everywhere to be seen. On the docks, in the warehouses, at all the stations as far along the road toward Paris as Rouen, were piled up and strewed about ragged bales of cotton—grown ragged by frequent and hurried handling. From this visible accumulation of the great staple one naturally drew the conclusion that the supply on hand in the French market must be very large, and perhaps sufficient for many months' consumption. Many of the American captains in the port of Havre, who are unable to get freight to the United States, are going into the trade between France and England. I saw one captain who said he was just going to Newcastle for coals.

MALAKOFF.

The American Meeting in Paris.

From the London Times, June 3.

No one will be surprised at the irritation which now prevails among Americans on the subject of the disruption of their Republic. It is a great calamity, and it is the first that has befallen them. In the records of fiction it is always the giant who shouts and writhes uncontrollably under pain, and in real life we find the great, the fortunate and the imperious often agitated beyond measure by the first shock of misfortune. The people of the United States have since the early days of the Republic advanced without interruption from one success to another. The laws which prescribe to nations as to men that good shall be checkered with evil—that sunshine and storm shall succeed each other in worldly affairs—seemed to be suspended in their case. By slow and painful steps, by long struggles, have countries like England or France won their prosperity, removed the obstacles to freedom and civilization, and asserted for themselves a leading place in the world. In our own land, for instance, in spite of the glories of successful war, of widespread commerce, and of great intellectual achievements, society was burdened till within the last few years by an ever-present uneasiness arising from the knowledge that the laboring classes were exposed to much suffering, and were habitually sullen and disaffected. Then we have had heavy taxes, and useless wars ended by peaces almost inglorious; we have had to deal with rivals in Europe, with rebellious millions in India; we have been checked by our own colonists; we have had, for the sake of more important matters, to bear with the petulance of the Americans themselves. The communities which grew up beyond the Atlantic have passed through none of these trials. No wonder that their preachers and moralists should assume that they were placed on the new continent to carry out a special design of Providence, for race, climate, geographical position, and the state of Europe have combined to give them a prosperity beyond the dreams of the most ardent patriot who fought with Washington. With the whole North American Continent in their hands, either actually or as soon as they chose to grasp it; with a range of territory in which every production of temperate or tropical climates could be naturalized; with the whole world coming to them for corn, cotton, and gold; with coffee and sugar, and even wine and tea, among the staples congenial to their soil, and with the hungry or restless crowds of Europe pouring into the country to do its rough work and to be fashioned in the next generation into educated and alert Republicans, the American Union seemed to be advancing to inordinate prosperity and power, without any of the trials which have hitherto been deemed inseparable from the pursuit of greatness.

We are among those who think that the Americans of the North have no reason to despond as to the future, because certain communities of slaveowners' differing from them in interests, habits and temper, have resolved to withdraw from political fellowship with them. The ill-judged assertion of a young member of Parliament, that "the Republican bubble had burst," gave an opportunity the other evening for Lord John Russell to express what we feel sure is the real feeling of Englishmen on what is passing in the New World. *We cannot exult in the humiliation of America, not only because it would be no subject of exultation, but because we do not believe there is any real humiliation. That whatever may be the result of this war, the people of the Northern States must remain among the most powerful and wealthy in the world, is sufficiently plain to every one who considers the true causes of National greatness.* Whether Southern Senators and Representatives be sent to Washington or not, New-York must be the commercial metropolis of the continent; Chicago must be the Queen of the Lakes; the tide of European immigration must flow to the temperate regions of the North; climate and better social organization must make the Northern States individually far more important communities than the Southern. But it is useless to expect that the Northern Americans should look so philosophically on the subject. With them the Union is a word of magic power. It has made them grasp much and yield much, assert extravagant rights and abandon the most obvious principles. It has made them conservative politicians at home, while their irritable patriotism has been always on the point of embroiling them with foreign nations. To maintain the Union, the North has yielded to all the forwardness of the South as to a spoilt child; and, in a land where ambition and the love of gain are strong enough, men have given up honor, power, the possession and the distribution of emoluments, in order that an obstinate and turbulent section should be bribed by success into complacency. Now that all has failed, the indignation and bitterness are extreme, and we, the English people, who from the first hour of the dispute have been guarding ourselves from any act or word which could seem like partisanship, are not to be spared. The American giant at the first twinge of pain, breaks forth against those who are near him, both friends and foes. The British Government and the British Press are the objects of violent animadversion wherever the Northern Americans come. We learn by telegraph that Lord John Russell's recognition of the Confederate States as "belligerents," has been discussed "in a tone highly hostile to England." Other rumors, though perhaps not accurate show the spirit in which the strictly legitimate and necessary course of our Government had been received at the North. It was reported from Washington that the Federal Government had resolved to declare war against any Power that should interfere in the present dispute. But the most singular instance of this groundless irritability is to be found in a meeting of American residents at Paris, held at the Louvre Hotel, and addressed by two, at least, of Mr. Lincoln's diplomatists in language full of anger towards this country. Mr. Cassius Clay, whose letter we published some time since, reiterates his opinion as to the vengeance which is in store for the rebels, and intimates that a similar chastisement may fall on sympathizing England. Where and when that sympathy has been expressed he does not show, and he would be unable to show. But he assumes it, and tells us that its punishment will come from the combined forces of the United States and France. "When England mingles the red crosses of the Union Jack with the piratical black flag of the Confederate States of America, will not just as certainly the Tricolor and the Stars and Stripes float in fraternal folds? Can Napoleon forget St. Helena, &c.?" "Does the *Times* understand me?" he asks in another place. Mr. Burlingame, the Minister to Vienna, follows with less violence, but in similar language of complaint. It shows how incapable of reflection the Northerners have become through excitement that this gentleman resents it as an insult to his country that Lord John Russell alluded to the precedent of the Turks and Greeks, which Mr. Burlingame calls "comparing us to Turks," as if when a reported case is cited to support a legal decision it is intended to draw any comparison between the character of the former and the present litigants. "The French," says Mr. Burlingame, "do not mock at us in our supposed calamity;" they do not speak of "belligerent rights in such a way as to leave us to infer that they would make merchandise of our misfortunes and open all their ports to the pirates' prize." "England has, it appears, forgotten the ties of consanguinity." The resentments of America against her had died out; "it is neither kind nor wise to rouse them again with ten-fold rancor." "A few traitors" who have rebelled because they were outvoted will soon be put down, and then England may regret the part she has taken.

These speeches are worthy of perusal, because they show the spirit in which the Northerners are inclined to look upon the neutral attitude of England. A strict, unvarying neutrality has been observed by the Government and by Parliament, while the only opinions warmly expressed in the Press have been those which were adverse to the Secessionists. And yet this, the only becoming course which could be taken, is now imputed to us as a crime! The Unionists are in fact, enraged that we presume to be neutral. While one of their own States is warning both Federal and Southern troops from its territory, we, a foreign nation, are inveighed against for presuming to exercise the same discretion; and while Servia or Montenegro would claim the laws of war in a contest with the Porte, we are to deny them to ten millions of people inhabiting a region more than ten times as large as Great Britain. If this be the temper of the Northerners now, what will it be some months hence? *It is plain that the utmost care and circumspection must be used by every man or party in England to avoid giving offence to either of the two incensed belligerents.*

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT EMBARKED.

THE PARADE OF THE SIXTH DOWN BROADWAY—PRESENTATION OF COLORS—SPEECH OF COL. WILSON—EMBARKATION ON THE STEAMER VANDERBILT—PROBABLE DESTINATION—ACCIDENT TO COL. WILSON—THE VESSEL DETAINED.

The Sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, commonly known as the "Wilson Zouaves," or more commonly as "Billy Wilson's boys," left their encampment at Staten Island, yesterday; and, after the presentation of a flag in Clinton place, embarked on the steamer *Vanderbilt*, destination unknown.

This was one of the first regiments accepted by the State and the United States. Col. Wilson was among the first to respond to the President's proclamation, and had it not been for the rather fickle nature of some of his first recruits, he would certainly have been the senior Volunteer Colonel. As it was, his regiment was accepted by the State April 25, and by the United States on the same date, only two days after the acceptance of the First Volunteer Regiment under Col. W. H. Allen. The great delay in uniforming and equipping the men has been most destructive of discipline; and, together with the somewhat free and easy manner of some of the men, led to no very favorable state of public opinion with regard to the regimental morale. Col. Wilson has, however, persisted that though ready always to defend themselves, his men were not disposed to be unnecessarily turbulent, and has simply said that they would bide their time, and retrieve their reputation in the face of the enemy. During the seven weeks of their encampment on Staten Island, the men have been thoroughly drilled in the marchings. It was not until Saturday last that the muskets were received, and then they were forced by compulsion from the Sickles Brigade, who had taken them by mistake, and, it is alleged, evinced a disposition to keep them. Col. Wilson threatened to march his men down and take them, and they were sent up in double quick time.

The regiment promptly responded to the call for preparation for departure, in spite of the many disappointments that had been undergone, and, after a hurried breakfast and a slight drill, the traps were all packed, and the boys stowed away on the tug that was to convey them to the City—as jolly a crowd of 800 men as ever congregated in this City of rollicking blades. They were safely debarked at Fourteenth-street, North River, where the column was formed, and the line of march taken through Fifth-avenue to Clinton-place, No. 63, where regimental line was formed. The line officers were invited inside the dwelling, where they were made acquainted with their fair donors. The ladies evinced the utmost curiosity to see Col. Wilson, and, when he uncovered his head, revealing the bald pate that would do honor to the clergyman or the senator, more than one was heard to exclaim, "How noble he looks!" "What a fine-looking man he is!" To the many compliments that were showered on him Col. Wilson responded patriotically, pledging his life to the sacred cause of his country's honor. Said he, "I'd be willing to die every day in the week for this cause, but I would die a thousand deaths for the congratulations of the ladies. I could not sacrifice enough for this cause." These patriotic sentiments were received with applause from as fair hands as ever prompted men to noble deeds.

The officers then retired, after greeting their hostess, and formed in line to receive the colors. These consisted of an elegant silk flag, bearing the stripes and stars of the United States, every one of the thirty-four. The fringes and tassels were of gold. The staff was of polished hard wood, bearing a modest inscription, naming the regiment, and stating that the colors were presented by a few ladies of New-York. The presentation speech was made by Rev. Dr. Weston, of St. John's Church, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment. The Rev. gentleman then addressed the regiment as follows:

SPEECH OF DR. WESTON.

Fellow-Soldiers: I say fellow-soldiers, for we are all comrades in this holy war, I have been requested by the fair donors to address to you a few words on the presentation of this flag. I trust you appreciate this beautiful flag as thoroughly as I do being allowed the honor of participating in this interesting ceremony. Fellow-soldiers, this standard of our beloved country is confided to your care. It is a precious charge, for it is an emblem of your country's integrity and renown. See to it, then, that these stars ever float over your heads as bright and pure as those above. Preserve its stripes stainless as the virtuous hearts that tender you this munificent gift. As it sways to the breeze of Heaven, let it marshal you to an honorable career. Under its folds you may win imperishable glory, and write your name in the pages of history—to be proudly read by your children and a grateful posterity. Tread with alacrity, then, the path it points out to you. If it lead perchance to a bloody grave, it is "sweet to die for your country," and all coming time will hallow your resting-place as the bed of glory. You have seen what a burial has been already accorded to the first martyrs in this war. If you come back victorious—which God grant—a grateful people will know how to honor the brave, and hail your return with thunders of applause. Douglas and the Heart of Bruce, Henry of Navarre, on the eve of a tremendous conflict, bade his soldiers look for the crisis of battle where streamed the white plume on his helmet. So let this flag wave wherever ebbs and flows the fiercest tide of war. I need not bid you bring it back with you, for I am sure if you return you will bear this standard in your midst.

The Greeks slain in battle were borne home on their shields—it was a dishonor to return without them. Remember, then, the counsel of the Spartan mother to her son, when she presented him with his bucklers—"With this, or on this." Bring back, then, this starry flag without a stain, or let it be your winding sheet. You have the highest incentive that can rouse the energies of man. You are engaged in a righteous quarrel—never was there a juster, a holier cause. "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just." You will contend under this banner for Constitutional Liberty—you will help to solve the mighty problem of self-government. The eyes of the whole world will be on you. The lovers of freedom in all lands will watch the strife with tearful eyes and beating hearts. This flag is the exponent of liberty—the hope of humanity. You will march under no bastard ensign with half the stars blotted out and the remainder traveling in dark eclipse. No Palmetto abomination will flaunt treason over your heads; but above you will stream the banner triumphant on a hundred battlefields, and under which your dauntless sires rushed to victory and renown. As fellow-soldiers, around these Stars and Stripes cluster dear memories and hallowed associations. Every thread in that dear flag has a tongue eloquent of human liberty, and reminds you of the priceless legacy bequeathed to you by your fathers. Every stitch is eloquent of canonized Lexington, Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. They adjure you by the memory of your heroic sires—by their suffering, toil, and blood—not to suffer it to be dishonored. Thank God, we have such a rallying-point in this struggle. Its very presence in the fight hallows the cause and is an earnest of success. Every star that blazes in those azure folds is worth a hundred thousand men. The ring of your battle cry will be louder and clearer—your hearts firmer—your arms stronger—where it leads you on. Its very sight must palsy the hands of the traitors, and blaspheme it as they may, they hesitate to strike it down. It is like an unnatural son striking at the heart of the mother that bore him, for beneath its honored folds were they born and under its fostering care have they lived and won all they possess of prosperity and renown. This proud ensign, then represents not only the hopes of the future, but the glories of the past. Every friend of human progress alive bids it God speed and if the spirits of the illustrious departed are permitted to visit the scenes of their early triumphs, then are the shadows of the mighty dead leaving the skies to witness this conflict—all the martyrs of Liberty, down the track of time from Marathon and Thermopylæ to Lexington and Concord. You will fight under a cloud of witnesses—both the living and the dead. But I adjure you, comrades, in the soldier do not forget the Christian and the man. War too often appeals to the worst passions of our nature, and tends to deaden the sensibilities, brutalize the heart, and make even the compassionate cruel. In the heat, then, of victory fight ever remember mercy. Be magnanimous to an enemy in the hours of triumph. You may disdain to ask quarter for yourselves, but never refuse it to a suppliant or prostrate foe. Let no wanton cruelty stain the laurels you may win. War, at best is a tremendous calamity. Add not to its horrors the devilish spirit of hatred and revenge. It was said of Washington; Liberty unsheathed his sword, Necessity stained it, Victory returned it. In this unnatural strife let the pleading voice of humanity be heard even over the roar of battle. Smite with the sword of the Lord and Gideon when duty commands; but in the flush of conquest, remember the Divine promise: Blessed is the merciful man for he shall obtain mercy. Above all, remember Him who giveth the victory. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Implore the protection of the God of Battles. You may feel indifferent now. You will be serious, thoughtful, in the presence of the enemy. You will not regret then your daily prayers. If your duties are exciting you may make them brief. That was a short prayer of the publican: "God be merciful to me, a sinner." It was accepted. Imitate the Great Captain when about to rush into a desperate conflict. You can remember it: "Oh, my God, if I forget Thee this day, do not Thou forget me." Pray, then, yourselves, and dear ones at home will pray for you. And now, God be with you, and bear your shield and buckler against all your foes, temporal or spiritual and return you to your homes—conquerors, for humanity's sake, your country's sake—conquerors, for Christ's sake. Amen.

COL WILSON'S RESPONSE.

Col. Wilson, after the flag had been presented by Mrs Strong, received it with an attitude of almost tragic reverence, bending and uncovering and remaining for several minutes bowed down as with earnest prayer or overwhelming emotion. At length he stood erect, and bearing the streaming folds to within sight of the whole regiment, waved it aloft amid the wildest bursts of cheering. The Color-Sergeant having taken the flag, Col. Wilson, in a voice tremulous and husky with apparent feeling, said:

I can hardly speak; utterance is almost taken from me by the sight of my wife and children here, and the ladies of New-York who have done so much for me. I love that flag better than I love my wife. I love that flag better than my life. I love my God first. I love my country next. I love my family next. I will sacrifice everything except my liberty for that flag. I do believe it is a holy cause, and I would die fighting for it.

If I falter, it is because my heart is so full I can hardly speak. I know not what I was to say, for what I say I say from my heart—and that is, God bless you. I feel that this is a just war; that it is a war for freedom of men, of women and little children. I do not go to this war for the honor of being Colonel of this regiment, or for mere fighting. It is enthusiasm that leads me on—love of this cause. I love my wife and children, but I love that flag, and I will defend it or die for it.

The ladies of New-York—God bless them they are not ladies, they are heaven's angels—they have been angels to me. They have showered blessings upon me, who, at one time, was an outcast almost, upon the world. They have treated me with kindness, and they have treated my men with forbearance. At one time we were abused, my men were traduced—but they bore it. They are such men as won the liberties of this country—they are such men as won the liberties of England—that made King John sign the Magna Charta—they are men such as those that made it one a Republic, and freed France. I love that flag, and whether I die for it upon the plains of Texas, or wherever I go, I am satisfied. If I go to the plains of Virginia, I go where I am told; it is immaterial where. Where we are told to go, we go there. We will secure the perpetuity of that flag and the freedom of the world—of the United States, and of the beautiful City of New-York. We will carry that flag always. That man will carry it, and if he falls every man will jump to take his place and grasp that flag. But I do not think the bullet is molded that is to enter me, or him either. [Applause and laughter.]

Ladies of New-York, I can but express my thanks to you on behalf of the regiment. Wherever our men are they will remember this attention. We will not come back without that flag. Ladies, good bye. [Applause.]

The Brevoort House likewise presented the Regiment with pipes and tobacco, which were gratefully accepted. The column was then formed by platoons and marched down Broadway to Pier No. 2, where they embarked on a tug, and most of them were placed on board the *Vanderbilt*.

The march down Broadway was a continued ovation. People were surprised at the excellent drill and apparent discipline and many encomiums were passed. What was peculiar was the large number of women who followed on the side-walks, and whenever a halt was ordered, flew to speak a word of cheer to some departing brother, or lover, or friend, or to stuff a cake in a pocket, or cram a knapsack with linen, or slyly pass a bottle to the capacious pocket. Even the Colonel's wife found him at Clinton-place, while along the route, the facility with which, amid the densest crowds, women would find the object of their search, was most surprising. Certainly, no regiment that left here before was followed by so many females. The inspiring music, the thronged walks, the cheering crowds in all the buildings, the lines of glistening bayonets and waving havelocks, the solid tramp and the waving colors, made the scene one of the most inspiring yet witnessed.

At the pier the scene was enlivening. The utmost cramming was necessary to get all the men on the boat, and even then there were many left who stopped to take a lingering adieu. Those on board were pelted with oranges, and cheered by the God-speed of as earnest friends as ever bade good-bye to a loved one. There were the bereaved of every grade there, with tearful eyes; and though some were of untidy dress, or rough mien, or uncouth carriage, their throbbing hearts beat heavily at the hurried good-bye. Many a wife and mother and father sadly strained their eyes to catch a glimpse of an only hope in the shape of some departing husband or son.

But the boys were generally jolly and cheered their friends and officers right lustily, and as the boat moved off, sent up a chorus of "Dixie" loud enough to awaken "Old Virginny."

But the Colonel had promised the boys that, before they left, they should have their month's pay from the State; and they distinctly understood that the steamer was not to leave before the money was forthcoming. So many staid behind, and others insisted upon going on shore with the tug, which the officers in vain endeavored to prevent. It is not at all improbable that the steamer will be detained several days catching the stragglers. Whilst some of the men were protesting against going off before having received their promised pay, Col. Wilson jumped from the position he occupied on the ship down to where they were, in order to quiet them. In doing so, he fell and cut his head badly. Subsequently, those who desired it, received a furlough until 10 o'clock this morning from the Major.

The following are the field and staff officers:

Colonel, Wm. Wilson.
Lieutenant Colonel, John Creighton.
Major, —— Newby.
Adjutant, J. J. Heary.
Surgeon, P. C. Peare.
Assistant-Surgeon, Edward Lynch.
Quartermaster, Beadley.
Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Nash.

Among the company officers are no less than three members of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Capt. Chas. Hebberer, Lieut. Daily, and Lieut. Denslow. A number of officers and privates have seen service in the Mexican and Nicaragua war, and Lieut. Clapp was one of the Fort Sumter garrison. There can be no doubt that if the regiment gets a chance it will make its mark on the enemy—and an ugly mark too, for the boys possess an advantage over other regiments—they can fight without arms or ammunition. Their destination is probably to reinforce some of the forts on the coast.

DEPARTURE OF COL. MAX WEBER'S REGIMENT.

ADDRESS BY HON. S. B. RUGGLES—GRAND DISPLAY OF GERMAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Twentieth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, known as the United Turner Rifles, Col. Max Weber commanding, took its departure yesterday for the seat of war. Major-Gen. Butler is to have the benefit of this fine body of men. Their destination is Fortress Monroe, where they will join many hundreds of their countrymen who are fighting bravely beneath the flag of the Union. The Regiment, we regret to state, has been treated parsimoniously both by the State authorities and the Union Defence Committee. From the former they received common muskets instead of rifles—the Germans pet speciality; from the latter, $5 000. Had it not been for the patriotic contributions of German citizens, the Regiment would still be languishing in the City.

It was proper, therefore, that the day of departure should bring with it an ovation of a peculiarly German character. A pageant was in fact prepared, which, in numbers, decorum and general elegance, has seldom been excelled in this City. If the United Turner Rifles have not gone on their way rejoicing, it surely is not for want of a hearty leave-taking. Nearly every German Society of prominence in our City assisted on the occasion; the streets were lined with excited multitudes, and loud and genuine cheers reverberated from every side.

The Regiment is formed mainly of members of the various Turner associations, and every man is in consequence a gymnast as well as a soldier. Those who have not forgotten their Homer, will remember that in the second book of the "Iliad" the poet relates that when the Grecian warriors disembarked from their ships, they amused themselves with quoits and other athletic games upon the beach, and that Achilles himself traveled upon his muscle with a good deal of success. The Turners are experts in all that the old Greeks regarded as desirable in physical education. They can climb like cats, bound like deer, fight like men, and run a-foot like Indians. When we remember the mixed materials of which most regiments are formed, the peculiar characteristics of the Twentieth will commend it to the highest regard of all military minds. During the stormy times of the first Napoleon the "Turners"—hastily called into service—proved that they were the best troops of the Vaterland. When, subsequently, they rallied to the cry of "One Germany," they excited the suspicious fears of their own rulers, and Turning was prohibited. It made men who were dangerous to tyrants. Does any one doubt that it has lost its efficacy in these days?

The word Turner is much misunderstood, and, strange to say, has not been explained in any English Dictionary. It comes from the same Norman source that we derive the word tourney, and sprung like it from the necessities of chivalrous times. A popular idea prevails that every German Turner is a man who has something to do with a lathe. It will be seen how erroneous it is.

Punctually at 3 o'clock, the regiment formed in line on Forty third street and Second avenue. A tremendous escort was in waiting at Union square, and an hour later the procession was moving grandly towards the Park. The escort was many thousand strong, and consisted of a company of the Schiller Rifle Guard, of representatives from the New-Yorker Sargerbund, the Social Reform Sang Verein, the Ficella, the Mozart Mannerchor, the Arion, the Helvetia Mannerchor, the Union Hill Fire Company, and various other singing and turning associations from the City and vicinity. Most of these carried their Society flags—elaborate productions in silk, and of great cast and beauty. There were innumerable bands of music, and the spectacle was acknowledged to be one of the most pleasing and decidedly the best arranged ever witnessed in this City. Some idea of the extent of the column may be found from the circumstance that when Capt. Dusing's Company of Zouaves leading the regiment, (not the procession, but intersecting it about mid-way from end to end,) was entering the Park, the rear (Yorkville Turners) was facing the Metropolitan Hotel. At Ball, Black & Co.'s, the regiment halted and presented arms; at Tiffany's three flags were waved from the balcony, one of them a beautiful blue flag, with gold border and tassels. At the Prescott House, the head-quarters of our best German citizens, there was much cheering, both from the windows and the ranks. A gentleman standing on the balcony, fired a series of salutes from his pistol, shouting out "*Gut heil*" on the last round.

The ceremonies in front of the City Hall were conducted with great expedition, considering the immense throng that obstructed the place. Four flags were presented to the regiment, with appropriate services; one, a beautiful silk United States banner, was presented by Hon. J. B. Ruggles, on behalf of Mrs. C. A. Strong, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

To Col. Weber, of the Twentieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, and the Officers and Soldiers of his command:

In behalf of Mrs. Charles Edward Strong, and other patriotic ladies of the City of New-York, I present you this gift of a national flag, for your regiment, which they commit, with undoubting faith, to your brave and loyal keeping. To whom could they more properly intrust it than to you, the lineal descendants of the Germans of those former ages who, amid the verdant forests and sparkling waters of the Fatherland, bravely battled for liberty and freedom against the cruel domination of imperious, slaveholding and all enslaving Rome? Gallant Germans! Friends and brethren! we hail you as fellow-countrymen and coequal heirs of our nation's destiny. The land of poetry, song and science; the birthplace of Schiller, and Mozart, and Kepler, has given you to us, to share our fortunes and our fate. This goodly Western Continent is not less yours than ours; upon its broad and teeming bosom we stand or fall together. Side by side we now battle for our nation's life. For this very purpose it was that you sought this Western World. You came here that you of the present generation might enjoy that long-deferred but dearly-cherished object of every German heart—a comprehensive and united nationality. You left your native land, dismembered and disintegrated by long centuries of strife, that you might here breathe in freedom the invigorating air of one great, united, indivisible Republic. You left without regret the rival and contending Hapsburghs and Hohenzollerns, that you and your descendants, through coming ages, might inhabit and enjoy the land of Washington; that you might lawfully inherit and peacefully occupy the one great Continental nation of the globe, stretching, in unbroken expanse, from ocean to ocean. Noble Germans! Will you now permit this goodly heritage to be rudely torn from you? Will you abandon, without a struggle, this, your magnificent domain, your own chosen land of refuge, to dismemberment and ruin? With the example, fresh in memory, of the fatherland, frittered by internal strife into dozens of petty principalities, can you now consent to dash down and demolish this majestic Republic, a dominant power among the nations of the earth, to set up in its place four and thirty rebel "sovereignties," falsely so called, all in a row? Thanks to the excellence of your German schools, you are men of education. Have you not been taught, and do you not instinctively know, that men in these modern days must live in nations, and can no longer live in tribes? But what is the present treasonable attempt, alike wicked and weak, to throw down the united, organic sovereignty of our nation, but an attempt to restore the ancient rule of chieftains and tribes—to substitute the rattlesnake for the eagle—to hold aloft, not the immortal ensign of the Republic, radiant with its united stars, but local emblems, suited only for Chickasaws and Choctaws, the aboriginal and veritable inventors of "State sovereignty?" Intelligent and patriotic Germans! You now go bravely forth to arrest this suicidal work of madness and ruin. Trebly armed with the justice of the cause, you march to battle, to uphold the priceless boon of national existence—vital not alone to us, the natives of the soil, but to the hundreds of thousands of loyal German hearts thickly congregated in all our cities, and already counted by millions between our two great oceans. From this, our City and State, you go forth to prevent dismemberment, not alone from the misguided South, but from all your brethren of the German race, clustered around our wide spread Western waters—to preserve the national unity, not only of this great Republic, but of your race itself. In this flag, as a symbol, you carry with you the affectionate regards, the fervent prayers of the men and women of New-York, invoking in your behalf the gracious protection of that All-wise Being, the Great Architect of nations, to uphold and reward your bravery, patriotism and public virtue.

Another of the same size, but made of bunting; a black, red and yellow flag, representing the nationality of the regiment, and a splendid guide flag, in red silk, handsomely embroidered, and inscribed with the name of the regiment, and the motto, "*Bahn frei.*" (clear the way.) After much cheering and geniality the regiment proceeded on its course towards the boat, through Chatham-street, the Bowery, New-Canal-street, Canal-street, and thence to North Moore-street, where the steamship *Alabama* was lying in readiness to convey the men to Fort Monroe. The embarkation was effected in admirable order.

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE UNITED STATES BRIG PERRY OFF ST. HELENA BAR—THE BRITISH BARK EDWARD IN DISTRESS.

From the Charleston Courier, June 7.

The steamer *Gen. Clinch*, from Beaufort, reports as follows: While coming out of St. Helena Bar on Thursday morning, was boarded by a boat from the schooner *Howell Cobb*, Capt. Bonneau, and informed him that the British bark *Edward*, from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt, bound to Savannah, 63 days out, was outside of St. Helena Bar, and that she wanted assistance, having been ashore on Eastern Bank, where she knocked off part of her false keel and sprung a leak, and was out of provisions and water. Capt. B., of the *Howell Cobb*, offered to pilot the bark into port, if the *Gen. Clinch* would take her in tow, which was soon arranged, and at 2 P. M. the steamer was alongside of the bark. While getting up anchor the windlass was carried away, and at this time saw a full-rigged brig board an English bark in the offing, and then stand in for the bark and steamer. She came in quickly, and proved to be the United States brig *Perry*. The steamer held on to the bark till the last moment, when finding the man-of-war nearing them too fast, was compelled to leave her. The *Perry* soon after boarded the bark, and stood sea ward. Capt. B., of the *Howell Cobb*, had placed a boat at the entrance of St. Helena Bar for the purpose of taking the bark in; but when they had so hurriedly to leave her, the boat was run over and destroyed. The *General Clinch* run for Charleston Bar, and at 5½ P. M. passed the *Minnesota*, with what appeared to be a pilot-boat in tow. Capt. Thomas of the *Edward*, has come up to the city in the *Clinch*, for the purpose of getting aid and provisions for his crew.

Great Trotting Match,

BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND JOHN MORGAN.

A trot took place yesterday over the Centreville Course, L. I., between b. m. *Flora Temple*, and s. g. *John Morgan*, Mr. Turner, for $2 000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The result was as follows:

Flora Temple..........1 1 1
John Morgan..........2 2 2
Time—2:24¾; 2:26; 2:28¼.

The weather was delightful and the track in splendid condition. Nearly two thousand persons were present to witness the trot. *Flora* was the favorite previous to starting, at $100 to $20; she won the race easily. The Kentucky gelding was in no condition to trot, as his backers were afraid to let outsiders see his speed in private, so they have kept him very dark; in fact some of those present are under the impression that they did not try to run the race, for fear that it would spoil the betting on their two other engagements. *John Morgan's* owner is still willing to back him heavily on the two and three mile races. However, when the trial comes, they may slip up, as *Flora* is never beaten till the race is over.

☞ A beautiful stand of colors, finished as per Army regulation, on exhibition at the manufacturers, Hojer & Graham, No. 97 Duane-street. The public and those contemplating the presentation of colors to our volunteers are respectfully invited.

[Advertisement.]

Straw Hats, Pearl, Cassimeres and Rocky Mountain Beavers.—A Summer Hat can be purchased at Knox's from $1 upward, according to the taste and means of the buyer. Knox is a firm believer in the policy of keeping cool, and with characteristic liberality will furnish all who desire it during the Summer months with the means of so doing. Call at his store, No 212 Broadway, and purchase a Summer Hat.

[Advertisement.]

Old Sores, Ulcers, Sore Legs and every kind of Sore, no matter how long it has existed, can be quickly and safely healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills. In proof of which the names of many highly respectable persons in the City will be given.

[Advertisement.]

Now is the time for great bargains in English Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Mats, Rugs, and Matting, at the celebrated Carpet Establishment of Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

June 13—*In steamship Adriatic, from Galway*—G. P. Merrick, lady, son daughter, infant and nurse; R. Hoe, Mrs. Kate Boolhan, E. L. De Forrest, G. Standish, Mrs. Theresa Organ, R. H. Bailey, E. F. Franklin, Rev. S. S. Rowland, lady, 3 children and nurses, G. H. Clark, F. H. Clark, Mrs. B. Wolsey, C. Wolsey, S. E. Clark and 2 daughters, Dr. G. S. Welton, Emma Welford, Mrs. E. S. Bierne, A. E. Berle and lady, Mrs. E. C. Brown, G. O. Trott, O. G. McElroy, R. Chapman and lady, 4 daughters and nurse, S. Harmony, Miss Maria Love, G. D. Mitchell, Mrs. M. R. Jones, Mrs. C. R. Cummings, E. Loschiale, H. S. Buddington, Charles Locsey, E. M. Sweeney. From St. Johns—R. Green and son, R. McLea, Jr., G. Wyleigh and 2 steerage.

In brig John R. Rhodes, from Matanzas—E. Vedder, R. Brossbent, John Vreeland.

In brig Rush, from Matanzas—Mr. Armstrong and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 31 | Moon sets.. 11 29
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 11 25 | Gov. Island.. 12 14 | Hell Gate... 1 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Totten, Mayes, Carthagena, Allen.

Ships Calhoun, Trueman, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; A. Buckle, Tomlinson, London, H. & F. W. Meyer.

Barks Nicolina (Swed.,) Stenman, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Hesilia, Rast, Glasgow, Boyd & Hincken; Carlotta, Bell, Aspinwall, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Willing, Hase, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; M. Morton, Bulkley, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; W. B. Dean, (Br.,) Flint, Havana, Thos. James.

Brigs Greyhound, (Br.,) Putt, —— Howland & Aspinwall; Union (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. S., A. Smithers & Co.; Claso (Brem.,) Koper, Porto Platt, J. & H. G. Schmidt & Co.; Helen Jane, Furber, Gaudeloupe, J. & N. Smith & Co.; Dobrao Kostrinka, (Aus.,) Ranelich, Cork, Holmboe & Tetens; Goffrede, (Italian,) Antimma, Gloucester, Holmboe & Tetens.

Schooner Velma, Wheeler, Aspinwall, C. & A. J. Peters.

Arrived.

Steamship Adriatic, (Br.,) Walker, Galway June 5, at 8:30 A. M. via St. Johns 10th, with mdse. and 131 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamer Ironsides, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Eastern State, Nickerson, Baltimore 9 ds., in ballast, to Brett, Son & Co.

Ship Southern Rights, (of Richmond, Me.,) Harward, Baltimore 7 ds., and 3 ds. from the Capes, in ballast, to Neff & Merrill.

Bark Snowden, (Br., of Liverpool,) Robinson, Rio Janeiro, via Hampton Roads, 56 ds. with coffee to Gallop & Spence.

Bark John W. Andrews (of Boston,) French, Cardenas 17 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Warren Hallett, Hallett, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Bark Vivid Light, Blanchard, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig John R. Rhodes, (of Baltimore,) Bennett, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras. May 25, off Hatteras, was spoken by a U. S. gunboat, cruising.

Brig Rush, Babbidge, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to P. N. Spofford.

Brig Hampden, (of Bangor,) Nickerson, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Denmark, Perkins, Sag Harbor 2 ds., in ballast.

Brig Georgia, Conant, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr. Louis (of Trenton, Me.,) Joy, Sierra Leone May 13, with hides, &c., to master.

Schr. Free Wind, (3 masted,) Jones, Rondout, with iron, for Boston.

Schr. Velma, Treworgy, Rondout, with coal, for Aspinwall.

Schr. Texas, Chaplain, Rondout, with coal, for New-London.

Schr. Louis Spanier, (of Rockport,) Lewis, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Sophia Ann, Woolsey, Elizabethport, for Newburgh.

Schr. Blossom, Douglas, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Franconia, Thompson, Elizabethport, with coal, for Portland.

Schr. Marian Lawson, Lawson, Somerset, Md., 2 ds., with pine wood.

Schr. Henry Clay, Delano, Rondout, with coal, for New-Bedford.

Brig H. Means, Worthen, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Benjamin Willis, Grant, Rondout, with coal, for Frankfort, Me.

Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—During the day from N. N. W.

Sailed.

June 12—Ships Southern Chief, for Havre; Free Trade, London; Camperdown, (Br.,) Liverpool. Barks Reindeer, Barbados; Albertina, Havana; Sarah Pike, Bristol, Eng.; Edward Everett, Cork; Lamplighter, Cork; Liverpool, Bordeaux. Brigs E. Baldwin, Minatitlan, Mex.; Sea Witch, St. Lucia; Delta, Havana; Sea Lark, Buenos Ayres; Santa Clara, Naguabo, P. R.; Anna, (Br.,) Belfast, Ireland; Princess Royal, (Br.,) Bermuda; King Brothers, (Br.,) Ponce, P. R.; Andover, (Br.,) Jamaica; Lavacca, Montevideo.

June 13—Steamship Alabama, for Fortress Monroe.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 13—Arr. barks Mary Broughton, Surinam; Mustang, Remedios; Courier, Bangor; Justice Story, Africa; brigs Marshall and Rimied Brill, Rotterdam.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Bennett, of brig John R. Rhodes, arrived today from Matanzas, reports the light on Hatteras as not being lighted on the nights of May 25 and 26.

Spoken, &c.

Areta—ship, 28 ds. from Sunderland for Calcutta, May 19, lat. 9 30 N., lon. 20.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Johns, N. F., June 7, Charm, Crowell, New-York; Union, Tropp, do. Cld. 3d, Jennie Beal, Crocker, St. Johns; Beatrice, Drisko, Lingan.

Arroyo, P. R., June 1, brigs Eurus, for New-York in 3 ds.; J. Means, for do.; Ashier, do.

At Sierra Leone, May 12, brig Ann Elizabeth, for Salem.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Summer Gaiters.—Ladies, the very best place in town to buy your gaiters is at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway. He will furnish you with comfortable, durable and neat articles. Like qualities characterize his boots and shoes for children, and French calf skin and patent leather boots for gentlemen. Make him a visit.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

$300,000.
Summer Clothing.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Cor. of Warren-st., and cor. of Grand and Broadway.
The largest and only complete Stock of stylish
SUMMER CLOTHING
to be found in the City.
Having turned our entire force and means into the Retail Department of our business, we are now prepared with an immense stock of all kinds of desirable fabrics in
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
suited to the season, which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

Rogers & Raymond.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st. and No. 214 Broadway,
having made up their minds to
MEET THE PUBLIC HALF WAY,
in the present unprecedented
SEASON OF DIFFICULTY,
hereby announce that their extensive, fashionable and varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
now ready, will be sold at prices to suit the most
ECONOMICAL BUYERS.
The motto of the firm is
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
even if they leave
NO MARGIN FOR PROFITS.
Come and see what fashionable fabrics can be sold for in a crisis like the present.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st. Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)
This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for couples or any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Ladies, if you wish handsome Gaiter Boots, at 12s. to 20s., Slips and Ties at 8s. and 7s. per pair, with boy's misses' and children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Craig—Chatfield.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Oscar Craig, Esq., of Rochester, to Helen M., only daughter of Hon. Levi S. Chatfield.

Bird—Ackerman.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Saml. Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Joseph Bird Jr., to Veronica C. Ackerman, both of this City.

Sterling—Houston.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. Moses Ballou, Mr. Wm. C. Sterling, of Yonkers, to Miss F. Houston, of this City.

☞ Bridgeport, Conn., and Orange County papers please copy.

Slack—Terry.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 11, at St. George's Church, by the Rector, Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Dr. Henry Slack to Frances M., daughter of Chas. M. Terry, Esq., all of this City.

Ward—Allen.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, Rodney C. Ward to Anne E. Allen, daughter of the late Hon. John Allen.

Toplis—Underhill.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. Dr. Carter, Robert J. Toplis to Alicia, daughter of Edward Underhill, both of Yonkers.

Freeman—Van Horn.—At Middle Island, L. I., on Wednesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Francis Drake, Henry V. Freeman, of New York, to Ida L. Van Horn, daughter of Abner Van Horn, of the former place.

☞ California papers please copy.

Coles—Dickerson.—In Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, June 12, at St. Paul's Church, by the Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Nathaniel Coles and Maria E., daughter of the late John H. Dickerson.

Cleland—Hubbell.—In New Haven, on Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. Dr. Cleveland, James W. Cleland of New-York to Josephine, only daughter of C. P. Hubbell of the former place.

Williams—Babcock.—In Stonington, Conn., on Tuesday, June 11, by Rev. William Clift, Charles P. Williams to Georgia P., daughter of the late Courtlandt Babcock.

DIED.

Burgee.—In this City on Wednesday, June 12, Mrs. Sarah Burgee, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Story, No. 115 Forsyth st.

Spafford.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 13, George J. Spafford, youngest son of Charles H. and Adelaide Spafford, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) morning at 9 A. M., from No. 54 Clarkson st.

Romaine.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 13, Grace Hunter, daughter of Charles N. and Victoria A. Romaine, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 120 West 43d st., second door west of 7th av.

Voorhees.—On Thursday, June 13, Kate Swanton, eldest child of Wm. D. and Eliza B. D. Voorhees, aged 6 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Elihu Day, Esq., No. 452 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

Fagan.—On Thursday, June 13, John Fagan, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given in Saturday's paper.

Humbert.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 12, Emma Barnett, only child of Francis J. and Emma S. Humbert, aged 1 year 8 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, June 14, at 3 o'clock from the residence of her grandfather, No. 268 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Olmstead.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, June 13, Nellie Hungerford, youngest daughter of Dr. S. S. and Charlotte A. Olmstead, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 150 Union-st., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M., on Saturday, June 15, without further notice.

Van Dyke.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 12, William Ward, infant son of Nelson and Rosine A. W. Van Dyke, aged 7 months.

The remains will be taken to Spotswood, N. J., for interment on Saturday, June 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Horton.—At City Island, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 12, Mrs. Elizabeth Horton, widow of Geo. W. Horton, aged 67 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, June 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Geo. W. Horton, Jr., City Island, whence they will proceed by steamboat to Westchester Episcopal Church, where the body will be interred at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends from the City will please take the steamboat *Edmond Griffin*, at Catharine slip pier, east side, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

Bolton.—In the town of Westchester, on Wednesday evening, June 12, at her residence, Catherine, wife of James Bolton, Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

The funeral will take place, from her residence, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Miller.—In Melrose, on Wednesday, June 12, Anna Crolius, relict of John Miller, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, Melrose-st., between Cortlandt and Railroad avs.

Post.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, June 12, Ann, relict of the late William Post, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. S. J. Drake, at Plainfield, this day, (Friday,) June 14, at 1¼ o'clock P. M. Cars leave Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 12 o'clock M.

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M.—The brethren of the above Lodge are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Samuel L. Hyde, at No. 44 West 9th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The Fraternity in general are also invited to attend. By order,
N. B. KUSUCK, W. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class, 331.—June 13, 1861.
28, 66, 36, 26, 13, 18, 37, 65, 61, 21, 32, 71.
Kentucky, Class 332.—June 13, 1861.
62, 39, 15, 72, 43, 25, 9, 22, 61, 55, 17, 12, 29.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BREAD.
Absolutely pure; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the nutritious and palatable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised without yeast, baking powders, alkalies, or any corrupting ingredients; keeps moist for many days; never sours; contains twice as much nutrition as any other bread, and warranted the best in the world. For sale at the manufactory, No. 111 East Fourteenth-st., one door from the Academy of Music. Sold also at No. 448 6th-av., one door above 27th st.; No. 220 4th-av., near 24th-st., and No. 375 8th-av., near 29th-st. N. B.—Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the City.
DAVIES & CO.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 8s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 12s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar st.,
New-York.

LYONS'
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original genuine article for exterminating roaches, bed-bugs, ants, garden insects, &c. It is free from poison.
LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice.
Sold by all dealers everywhere.
D. S. BARNES (late BARNES & PARK) wholesale and retail medicine depot, 202 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN SILVER WAITERS FOR THE TRADE.
An assortment of German [illegible] for silver plating, 10 to 38 inch, of both [illegible] quality, for sale to the trade, at less than [illegible] wholesale prices, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. [illegible] Burling-slip.

WHAT THE CLERGY THINK OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething:

We will teach our Susy to say a blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs wisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less.
Rev. C. Z. WISER,
Selins Grove, Penn.

We have tried it, and know it to be all it claims.
Rev. J. [illegible]
[illegible]Y.

One of the most useful medicines [illegible] presented to the public.
Rev. [illegible]
[illegible], Me.

In our own family it has proved a [illegible] indeed.
Rev. SYLVANUS CO[illegible]
Boston, Mass.

We have tried it, and know whereof we affirm. By its use our infant has been brought through the critical period of teething with scarcely a fever.
Rev. A. JONES.
Jackson, Miss.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW vs. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and
THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW
For the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
Beware of Counterfeits.
None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

VOLUNTEERS.—ABOUT FORTY GOOD MEN are wanted, to-day, to fill up a Company in a crack Regiment, to be inspected to-morrow. As soon as the men put down their names they are furnished with quarters, provisions, two suits uniform clothing, money for their families, and, also, if they want it, some grog. The Captain was an officer in the Mexican war, and has lived many years in the South, and, therefore, knows how to take charge of, and care for, his men in a Southern campaign. Any person who brings good men will be paid $1 each for his trouble. Apply to D. ELMORE, No. 294 4th-av.

MILITARY AND CAMP UTENSILS.—Soyer's Camp Stove, the only compact and good article in market. We have received letters from those who have it in use and approve of it as the best. We are able to furnish any number at short notice, and at lower prices than any stove in market. A full assortment of canteens, camp kettles, mess pans, folding stools and chairs; camp chest complete, with every article for table and field use. An improved folding cot, strong and compact. BALDWIN & JOHNSTON, No. 63 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS—ORGANIZE CAVALRY FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE UNION!—An ex-officer of the Eighth Royal Irish Hussars, British service, is willing to give his services gratuitously to instruct in the organization of a first class cavalry corps, of which the State of New-York will assuredly feel proud. The country requires cavalry. Organize. Address H. J. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

MISSING.—CHARLES S. BANKS LEFT HIS place of business No. 82 Maiden-lane, Wednesday morning, (12th,) at 1¼ o'clock, with the intention of calling in 50th-st., since which time nothing has been heard of him. Said BANKS is 40 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair and beard turning gray; was dressed in brown sack coat, black vest and pants, and Panama hat. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received at his residence No. 120 York-st., Brooklyn, or at C. H. & A. T. BAXTER & CO.'S, No. 82 Maiden lane, N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 185 East 20th-st.; has modern improvements; is conveniently situated; would do for a boarding-house; or will be let by floors to two or three small families, at rents from $150 to $300. Apply on the premises as above.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE HILLS OF Connecticut, three miles from Housatonic Railroad, and seven from Harlem Railroad. For particulars address C. P. CHAFFEE, Ellsworth, Conn. Good board cheap.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman, wishes a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing; would take care of a child; has good City reference. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; the country preferred; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen either in city or country. The advertiser has had many years' experience as family cook and baker; has lived with some of the first families in this country; can give the best of City references from her present employer. Call or send to No. 120 East 30th-st. Can be seen from 11 till 2 P. M. every day until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, fish, meat, poultry, game and desserts. Call at No. 389 6th av., corner of 24th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation as plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; no objections to go to the country. The best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 197 7th-av., below 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or housework, in a small private family; will go to the country for the summer. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A situation by a young woman, to do general housework. Call at No. 119 Suffolk st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the entire care of an infant from its birth; is a first class seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 124 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, 18 years old, wishes a situation in a respectable family; thoroughly understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's Machines, and is competent of undertaking all kinds of neat family sewing. Apply, for two days, at her mother's residence, No. 94 Essex st., third floor front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by young woman who can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 4 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A LADY WHO is about leaving town wishes a good situation for a Protestant girl, who has lived with her for eight months, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Call this week at No. 178 West 24th-st., where she may be seen, and will be recommended.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the general housework of a small private family; wages not an object, but a nice home; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place.

A[illegible]BERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation [illegible] respectable German girl as chamber[illegible] the housework of a small family; [illegible] City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible]

A[illegible]MAID, &c.—A LADY WOULD [illegible] good girl a situation as chamber[illegible] in washing and ironing; she is p[illegible]y. Can be seen at her present em[illegible], No. [illegible] East 14th-st., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to do housework. Can be seen, for two days at No. 180 East 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress in a small family. Call for two days at No. 444 6th av. corner of 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; wants to go in the country and has good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 6th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—THE advertiser wants a situation as chambermaid, or would take care of children and chamberwork; in City or country; has 12 years reference. Call or address No. 157 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO DO FINE WASHING OR WAITING.—A situation is wanted by a Protestant English girl, good references. Apply at No. 27 Prince-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family, or would do housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., in the front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or to assist in washing, or do plain sewing; is fully competent to do any kind of work undertaken by her; best of reference. Can be seen at her last situation, No. 63 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would assist with the washing; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 283 7th av., corner of 28th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has good City references, and no objection to the country. Please apply at No. 238 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small private family; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 1 52d-st., St. Timothy's Place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and waitress wishes a situation in a private family; has two and a-half years recommendation. Lady can be seen where she is now employed. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady about to leave town, desires to obtain a good situation for an excellent chambermaid and waitress, who has lived with her for two years. Apply at No. 10 West 22d-st., at any hour on Friday, June 14.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; good reference given. Call for two days, at No. 186 East 36th-st., 3d-floor, front room.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman lately arrived from Scotland, to take care of children and to do chamberwork and to make herself generally useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 1 Norfolk-st., Room No. 1 for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to take care of children and sew; best of City references. Call at No. 173 22d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objections to go to the country for the Summer with a family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 Rivington-st., near Essex.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, and would not object to assist in the washing; no objection to the country; four years' City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country, or to take care of a house in the City; can furnish the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 2 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS A GOOD cook by a woman who understands her business; can make the best of bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country if preferred. Can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who understands her business in all its branches; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call, or address for two days, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; has no objection to go in the country; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 278 6th av, between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, in a small private family, to do the cooking, and will assist with the washing and ironing; has unexceptionable reference from her last place in the City. Inquire at No. 79 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, meat, pastry, jellies, &c., and is a good baker; the best of City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 152 West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; no objection to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in rear building.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT cook a situation in a private family, or private boarding house; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, and jellies, ice creams and fancy dishes; wages, $8. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st. for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young girl, as cook; understands her business; will assist in the washing; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 134 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook. The best of City reference can be given. Has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 36 West 13th-st., on the first floor, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a person who thoroughly understands her business; is a good pastry cook and excellent baker, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 136½ West 19th-st., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 438 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a young woman who understands her business; no objections to go a short distance in the country; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 16th-st., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family. Can produce four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 290 8th-st., near Avenue B.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has no objections to go in the country for the Summer. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 35 East 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble person, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook and first rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker. No objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 199 East 18th st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, sisters, situations, one as cook and the other as chambermaid; both willing to assist each other in washing and ironing. Good reference given. No objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook, or as cook or assistant laundress, in a private family, in City or country. Is willing to take charge of a dairy. Can give satisfactory references. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook, or to do general housework, in the City or country. Has best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 100 East 11th st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business; willing to assist in washing if required; can give best of City reference. Inquire at No. 133 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young girl, a situation as plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family; would have no objections to the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 197 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; would undertake the management of a small dairy. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as experienced cook; would assist in washing; good reference. Call at No. 111 West Twenty-sixth-street, second floor.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SMART, neat German, English, or Scotch Protestant girl wanted, as a very good cook and excellent laundress in a small private family; best of references required. Call at No 312 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 Water-st; Brooklyn, 2d floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear, top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; would go in the City or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 16th-st between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—A smart, active young woman wants a situation as above; is a good cook and bread baker; good reference can be had; can be seen for two days in the store No. 67 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply, for two days, at No. 81 4th st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, who perfectly understands her business; or would do general housework; best of reference. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted by a Protestant woman, a situation as cook washer and ironer; understands care of milk and butter; would like to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—A YOUNG WOMAN and her sister wish situations to do the whole work of a family; understand the business thoroughly, and are very willing to make themselves useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A WELSH Protestant girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family in City or country; is a good cook washer and ironer and can give good reference if required. Apply at No. 149 9th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook excellent laundress; best of City reference. Call at No 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference given. Call at No 150 Pearl st., near Sands st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with good City references, wishes a situation; can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron well; is also a good dairy-maid. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, respectable young woman wishes either of the above situations; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; a neat laundress; will go to any part of the country; can go to day. Best City references. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation to do general housework or good plain cooking, either in the City or country; is a good washer and ironer; [illegible] has excellent references. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's and boys' clothing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 356 2d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS first class laundress, understands all kinds of fluting; has good references. Apply at No. 144 East 9th st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; she understands her business thoroughly; would like to go with a family to the country; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 235 3d-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant girl, a situation as nurse; she has been child's nurse for several years past, and for the last year has done chamberwork, waiting, and taking care of a baby; is willing to go in the country for the Summer months and do the washing for a lady and baby; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 61 West 19th-st., until engaged.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED AS nurse, by a competent woman, who has been accustomed to the care of young children for a number of years; can take charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at her present place of employment, No. 211 5th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as nurse, and is a very good seamstress or would be otherwise generally useful; would be willing to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 166 East 23d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a genteel girl of 19 years, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; sews neatly; waits on a table; does embroidery in style; wages, $6; is a good plain cook or general servant; does up shirts in style. Wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its birth, [illegible] and waiting; has no objections to the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 44 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S MAID AND VALET.—Wanted by a respectable colored woman and her nephew, a situation to go as nurse or lady's maid, and valet in a gentleman's family; best of City reference. Call at No 202 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress, by an experienced young woman; has a sewing-machine if required; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 770 6th av., between 45th and 46th sts., top floor, until engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a capable young woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, embroider, or would do chamberwork and waiting; City reference given. For two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS FRENCH NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat and tidy young French woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; speaks pure French; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and embroidery, or any kind of dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork, or wait on a lady, or sew by the week in private families; has good City references; wages not an object; has no objection to the country. Call at, or address, No. 131 7th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent person, an American; can do all kinds of family sewing; can also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; or as nurse and seamstress; would assist with chamberwork; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th st., near 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an American Protestant woman, as seamstress and to take care of grown-up children, or to wait upon an elderly lady. Has lived seven years and eight months in her last place. Can be seen at No. 244 West 18th-st., third floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as waitress; she thoroughly understands her business; would do chamberwork and [illegible] fine washing and ironing, and understands French fluting; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 186 East 38th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as first-class waitress or would do chamberwork; has best City references. Can be seen at No. 131 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—A YOUNG woman, with good recommendations, wants a situation as good washer and ironer; wages no object; in a small private family preferred; would make herself generally useful; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 68 3d-av.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation at service, in the country, by an excellent Protestant girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, FOR various household duties, and other labor, in either the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, by application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as waiting-maid, or to take charge of an invalid; would have no objections to go to Europe. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 80 West 44th-st., for three days.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., find the best office in the City at the Institution. Good situations for women and girls. Conducted by an American lady, at No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COLORED HELP. COLORED HELP. For hotels, boarding houses, &c., supplied at a moment's warning, of every capacity either male or female, at TITUS' No. 247 Thompson-st., corner of 4th-st., on Washington Parade Ground. Charges light.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A BOOK-KEEPER, OF several years' experience in this City, desires a situation; would be willing to assist as salesman, or make himself otherwise useful; best of City reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 153 Times Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A MAN WHO will be found fully competent, a situation as groom or coachman; is a careful driver; also understands the care of a garden if required, and willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City references; no objection to the City or country. Address M. H., No. 124 Clinton-place 8th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS [illegible] by an Englishman, [illegible] apply to GEO. MURRAY, No. 33 East [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation with a doctor, or in a private family, as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; the best of reference given; can be seen at Mr Campbell's, saddler, No. 50 4th-av., for three days. Call or address.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who will be found to fully understand his business; would assist in the garden, or keep a small place in order, if required; can produce six years' recommendations in the country, and three years in this City. Address S. W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a young man who understands the care of horses, and is a good and careful driver; also, is a first-rate plain gardener; can give the very best references; has no objections to any part of the country. Address L. P., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single Englishman as coachman and gardener; is a careful driver, understands his business, and is willing and obliging; City reference from last place. Address T. P., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable man a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a safe and careful driver; understands the treatment of all diseases in horses; also, the care of a vegetable garden; has no objection to town or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No 128 Fulton st., second floor, cork manufactory.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is an extra groom and careful driver; has no objection to City or country; willing to be useful to his employer; has the best City reference from his last place. Address W. K., Box 137 *Times* Office for three days, will be attended to.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—WANTED, employment on a gentleman's place, by a young, able Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and general farming; the best of City references given. Address JAMES, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as gardener and groom; is a good kitchen gardener, and understands thoroughly the care of horses and cattle; comes well-recommended. Address A. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom in a private family by a respectable young man, with best of City reference, or as waiter; has served in both in English families; will be found to fully understand his duties. Address M. M., for two days, No. 185 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

AS OFFICE BOY.—WANTED, BY A YOUTH, 18 years of age, a situation in an office or at any respectable employment; has lived three years in his last situation. Address J. C., Station D., United States Mail.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE, honest and sober, wishes a situation; can drive, work in the garden and on a farm; is also an excellent hand with stock; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, upstairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family. A family who is going to travel would be happy to hear of a place for their waiter man; he is a Scotchman and Protestant; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 1 Washington-square, for 4 days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A man; is perfectly experienced in his business; his recommendations will certify. For further particulars, inquire for W. C., No. 188 5th-av., hotel in the grocery-store, for two days; no objection to the country.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, GENTLEmen's or families' washing; has good City reference; no objection to go out. Can be seen at No. 488 6th-av., first floor, rear.

A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO DO FAMILY washing at her own house; one who understands all kinds of fluting. Prices reasonable. Call at No. 136½ West 19th st., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY—WANTED, IN A MILLINERY STORE a boy who has had some experience in a similar situation. None others need apply. No. 116 Chambers-st., basement.

WANTED—GOOD CITY AGENTS, FOR THE sale of a highly finished and artistic Union Picture. Apply at No. 180 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

361 BUY **361**
YOUR MANTILLAS
AT No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The undersigned are closing out their wholesale stock of
MANTILLAS,
consisting of
CIRCULARS OF ALL GRADES.
BASQUES, HALF BASQUES,
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINES,
COLORED SILKS,
AND DRESS GOODS.
All at retail, much below wholesale prices.
361 HAYT & KARR, No. 361 BROADWAY, N. Y. **361**

BAREGE LAMA,
Two yards wide.
HALF-PRICE.
LEGRAIN'S,
No. 779 Broadway, corner of Waverley place.

BLACK BAREGE GRENADINE.
36 inches and 3 yards wide. Best Paris quality. To be found only at LEGRAIN'S,
No. 779 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th st.,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER-WEAR, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTERS, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price. PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION. A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY, MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDKF'S, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS A PAIR. NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT DAILEY'S.

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 50
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	9[illegible]
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Covered Dishes, each	60
White French China Soup Tureens, each	65
White French China High Fruit Baskets, each	1 75
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 75
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 8[illegible]
Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 50
FANCY COLORED AND GILT French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces, for	40 00
Usual price EIGHTY DOLLARS.	
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 65
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	1 5[illegible]
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS, Large size, best quality of plate, and handsomely engraved	6 00
Silver Plated Cake Baskets, each	4 5[illegible]
Silver Plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75

Also Iron Stone China, Table Cutlery and Gas Fixtures, at equally low prices. Samples of the goods in our front windows, marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., 631 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!
To the ladies of New-York and vicinity.
W. K. PEYTON,
Has now opened at his new store,
No. 274 Bowery,
A large and attractive stock of
NEW and FASHIONABLE MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, SACQUES, CLOAKS, CIRCULARS
and TALMAS, in rich Gro' de Rhine
And Taffeta Silks, and at prices
From 25 to 40 per cent. lower than
Broadway and Canal st. stores.
W. K. PEYTON,
Manufacturer of Cloaks and Mantillas,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston st.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of safe fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, &c., and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.
Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to
JOS. G. & I. EDGE, No. 87 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember No. 30 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMBIAD, cannon, pistol and rocket [illegible]; for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 27 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY evening, June 12 in Broadway, 24th-st. or 5th av., a BLACK LACE VEIL. The finder will return it to No. 362 5th-av., will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with a comfortably furnished room on second or third floors, with board, on reasonable terms, in a small private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 105 East 17th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE LOCATION, WITH pleasant rooms and good board, at reasonable prices, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, at No. 188 10th st., three minutes' walk east of Broadway. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Seats at table for two or three day boarders.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, will rent a few pleasant rooms, singly or in suite, with board. Parties desiring a pleasant home may apply at No. 53 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK parlor with adjoining bedroom and bath, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, in a strictly private family, at No. 94 West 13th st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bed-room, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be obtained with a private family at No 94 West 27th st; dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, dinner at 6½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 51 Sands st., Brooklyn, near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house has all the modern improvements. Persons wishing a good home, may apply at No. 59 West 27th st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OF THREE OR FOUR persons, desiring delightful rooms for the Summer, may have the second floor at No. 162 West 42d-st., with good board, at a moderate price, in a private family.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bedroom to let, with or without board, to gentlemen, in a private American family; reference given and required. Inquire at No. 640 6th av.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, OR SINGLE GENTLEmen, will find superior accommodations in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 20 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO 170 WASHINGton-st., a large room on second floor, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, a large bedroom on the third floor. Five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASant accommodations for families, or single gentlemen, can be had within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Montague Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN A modern stone front house, where a few select boarders only are taken, will let with board a handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with hall room adjoining; also a fine front basement, as a physician's office. The house is pleasantly situated on Murray Hill. Inquire at No. 8 East 37th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board, to rent to a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, by a private and respectable family, residing on West Murray Hill. Four lines of conveyances are in the immediate vicinity. References exchanged. Address C. A. H., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

RESIDENCE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A small genteel family may either board or take the charge of a handsomely-furnished house, elegantly located and quite accessible, with nearly all the advantages of the country and sea. The rent will be taken by a select family in board. Inquire at No. 4 Pine-st., Room No 2.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN HOUSE NO. 32 East 14th st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, a large room on second floor, and one on third floor, with bedroom off, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; also, a back parlor and extension room, elegantly furnished. Apply at house.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, with bathroom adjoining; also, a front room on third floor, with bathroom, can be obtained with or without board, on very moderate terms. Location very quiet and highly respectable. Apply at No. 2[illegible]0 Henry st., near Clinton.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing in 24th st., between Madison and 4th avs., having two or three more rooms than they require, would let them to gentlemen, with or without board, upon moderate terms; references exchanged. Address A. L., Box No 137 *Times* Office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, would let a neatly furnished room at $1 25 per week; also, a large front room, with gas; would be suitable for two or three gentlemen, at a very low rate. Apply at No. 188 Henry st., near Clinton.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—Very desirable rooms with board can be procured in a private family, at No. 116 Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A GENTLEMAN can have a pleasant room in a fine house, with board in a private family, near the new ferry from Chambers st. Address H. P., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in Brooklyn, near Atlantic Ferry, will accommodate a single gentleman with the comforts of home. Inquire at No. 115 Congress-st.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlors and bedrooms, with or without board. The house is first class, location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a room, with breakfast, in a private family up town. Address D. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving place, corner 15th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT NO. 48 West 16th-st., in a quiet location.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first class boarding house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, N. J., OPPOSITE Keyport will be open on the 15th inst. It is situated on a high bluff, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and adjacent country, and within five minutes walk of the steamboat landing; good bathing, sailing and fishing. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Steamboats leave Robinson st at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Apply to C. L. Averry & Co., No. 370 Broadway; Capt. Arrowsmith, steamer *Keyport*, or the proprietor.
H. W. ABBOTT.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will be in complete readiness for the reception of guests by the 15th inst. This well-known hotel is pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, opposite the celebrated Congress Spring, and commands a view of the beautiful park connected with it. It is now the largest hotel in Saratoga, being capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.
PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $6. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE County, New-York.—This first class house, situated on the Bank of the Delaware River, in one of the most flourishing villages on the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible four times a day, containing all the modern improvements, running water, cold and warm baths, is open for the reception of visitors and boarders.
GEO. WIGGINS, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M. daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 18, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF, per Hudson River Railroad; stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front.
W. JONES.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, S. I.—Having been enlarged with a new dining room and bedrooms refurnished and painted, is now open for the reception of guests. Its proximity to the City offers superior advantages to families desiring good accommodations.
J. HYNES, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA Springs is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed.
C D ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 400 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN MILTON, WHO possess more room than is required for their use are desirous of obtaining a few boarders for the Summer months. The house is large and modern, and occupies a commanding position on the banks of the Hudson. Fruit and vegetables of every kind grown in abundance in the gardens. Fresh milk is supplied from their own cows. The location is healthy, and communicates direct to New York. Call or direct to C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL.—BY A private family wishing to take from 10 to 12 boarders by the year or for the Summer months, with pleasant and airy rooms; location very healthy and beautiful, plenty of vegetables and fruit on the place. Terms moderate. References to E. Coursen, No. 71 Macdougal-st., New-York; A. Stevens, No. 654 Broadway, New-York; A. Mead, No 77 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Address CHAS. H. MEAD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—HALF an hour's sail from the City, by the steamboat Matano, from Fulton Market-slip. The house is delightfully situated on the bank of the river, (first house from the landing,) and has eligible accommodations for families and single gentlemen. The place is quiet, perfectly healthy, and desirable in every respect as a Summer residence. Access also from Greenpoint Ferry by stage.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour of Chambers-st; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FINE LARGE HOUSE owned by Titus Mead, has recently been opened at Greenwich, Conn., having spacious grounds, a good garden, and carriage-house attached. Boarders will find a good table, plenty of milk, and all the comforts of a home. Inquire of JOHN ELLIOTT, at Greenwich dépôt.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF ADULTS can obtain first-class accommodations with board, in a private family, at one of the most delightful and healthy locations in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York by rail oad, within ten minutes from dépôt. Address B. FENNER, Box No. 2,490 Post office, or South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON—ON THE Hudson River, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication almost hourly with New-York, by steamboat and railroad. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTEEL FAMILY can find board and a comfortable home on Bergen Heights in a delightfully located house, 30 minutes walk from Jersey City Ferry; house has all modern conveniences, garden, stable, good fishing in neighborhood; a fine view of the ocean. Terms very low. Address for three days, A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT LINDEN PARK, CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A number of fine large rooms. The location and accommodations are not surpassed by any in the State; only one mile from the river; a fine lake, boat for rowing, fishing, &c. Inquire of J. ROGERS, No. 165 Fulton-st., or address E. J. RING, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-Jersey, not more than one hour by cars from the City, for the Summer, for a gentleman and wife, three little girls 10, 8 and 5 years, infant, 6 months, and servant, in a plain farm house, with plenty of shade; in the vicinity of Orange preferred. Address, stating terms, J. S., Box No 768 Post-Office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FAMILY OCcupying a beautiful commodious house, with grounds, shade, &c., around, commanding extensive views of the Hudson, will accommodate a few select boarders for the Summer, with fine rooms. For reference and address, apply to A. THERIOTT, Esq., No. 41 Warren-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MOUNTAIN AIR AND retirement; large lawn and fine shades, 26 miles from New York by Central Railroad of New Jersey "Mountain Elm." Invalids are referred to Dr. WILLARD PARKER, No 37 East 12th-st., others to Mr. MYERS, No. 124 Broadway, or address a letter to M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife and child. Location to be within one hour's ride or sail of Wall-st. A farm house preferred, and will not go on Staten or Long Islands. Address T., Box No 3,382 New-York Post office, giving terms, location, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE BEAUTIFUL quiet village of Oyster Bay, L. I. Good salt water bathing, boating, fishing, beautiful drives, &c. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. For particulars apply to A. BROWER & Co., No. 4 Reade st., or address C. L. BROWER, Oyster Bay.

COUNTRY BOARD AMONG THE HIGHLANDS OF ORANGE COUNTY.—Comfortable rooms, with board for the Summer, may be had in one of the pleasantest situations at Cornwall. For further information, apply to T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 38 Liberty-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE AND TWO small families can be accommodated for the Summer in a private family, at High Bridge, Westchester County. Situation high and healthy. Access every hour in the day from Peck-slip. Address W. H., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, with a fine residence near dépôt, one hour's ride from the City, very healthy, in New-Jersey, plenty of milk, vegetables, &c., would take a few boarders at a moderate price. Apply to or address JAMES ROYCE, No. 15 William-st., Room No 9.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can obtain board at a farm house 40 miles from New York City, in a high, healthy locality, large shady grounds, fine fruit, &c. Address Mrs J. S. EDWARDS, Katonah Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms moderate, and references exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Families, desiring board for the Summer months, can find pleasant accommodations at a desirable residence a short distance from the landing. Beautiful walks and drives. Address Box No. 72 Cornwall Post office, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC—First-class private house, situated near the water; fine bathing, boating, fishing, &c.; terms reasonable. For particulars, apply at No. 2 West 25th-st., or to GEORGE C. & W. C. BARRETT, No. 8 Wall-st.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house.
J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMOdation may be obtained, with a private family, about eight minutes' walk from the Dépôt at Elizabeth, N. J., 14½ miles from New York. For particulars, address MARCUS, New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING, on the Hudson River; a few families can be accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon early application; terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ROSEVILLE, BEtween Orange and Newark; high ground, healthy location, good board and moderate terms; less than an hour from New-York, with constant communication. Address H. B. G., Box 1,890 Post-office.

SUMMER BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE boarding house at Lake Mahopac. Some good rooms to be let on early application. Terms reasonable, and good accommodation. Apply by note for particulars, to MAHOPAC, Box No. 167, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4.
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 193½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts, where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to —. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

AUCTION SALE—TO COMMENCE THIS DAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock, and to continue each day till the following stock is disposed of, consisting of 30 pianos and 25 melodeons, new and second-hand, all in fine order. Also a lot of foreign music, music books, &c., at No. 333 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO AT $2 per month, with privilege of practicing, by a young lady; pupils attended at their residences, if desired, at $8 and $12 per term. Apply at No. 511½ 2d-av.; ring first bell.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

FURNITURE.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from [illegible]-st.

STORAGE.—FURNITURE RECEIVED ON STORage at reasonable rates. For particulars, inquire of W. J. BARNES, No. 230 3d-av., or in the bakery, in the rear, on 14th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 19 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COTTAGE TO RENT—FROM THE 1ST OF July, a new and beautiful cottage, containing 10 rooms beside kitchen, with stable and about one acre of ground, situated in a pleasant grove with no objectionable surroundings, at Orienta, N. Y., commanding a view of Long Island Sound, one hour's ride from New-York on the New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of S. HALSTED, Mamaroneck, N. Y., or HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF HACKENSACK, N. J.—The house contains eight rooms, besides kitchen. The lot is [illegible] feet, with fruit and barn on it. Price $3,000. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No 243 Greenwich st., N. Y.; W. S. BANTA, Hackensack, N. J.; Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Bergen, Hudson County, N. J.; or Rev. J. R. BERRY, Kinderhook, N. Y.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE mile from the dépôt, at White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour from City, containing 17 acres of fine land, cottage, and carriage-house; good garden. Price, $5,500; this is less than improvements cost. Call on or address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 60 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNtry house, garden, &c., quite near railroad dépôt, 20 miles distant from town. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO SMALL RESPECTAble families, the second and third floors in No. 134 Thompson-st. The front basement will be let with second floor, if desired. Each floor consists of four rooms, with closets, wardrobes, &c. The house is newly painted, gas and water through, with a fine yard. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN—A full 3 story Philadelphia brick front house, in superior order, containing all modern improvements, water, gas bath, &c. For particulars, inquire of H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWOstory and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 27 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos 37 and 38 Park row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 6 TIMES Building. Two parties will obtain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flowers and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story brown stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

TO LET AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—FURnished house, very desirable location, fine grounds, plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables in abundance, easy access to steamboat. Terms easy. Apply to
J. M. BENEDICT, No. 218 Fulton-st., New York.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS to rent for the Summer; near the station; with shade and fruit trees and lawn. Inquire at ACKER, EDGAR & CO.'S store, or address H. M., Yonkers.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 88 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size 25x45; dining room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A FIRST-CLASS brick and brown-stone house, in the best part of Brooklyn, finished in the most complete and beautiful style, halls, black walnut ceiling, frescoed and decorated; water in every room, gas, bath, &c.; with or without furniture, which is of the best quality and finish, and in use but a few months. Will be sold low, if applied for immediately. Address A. D. L., Box No. 435 Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 7 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

WHO WANTS LAND?—WANTED, BOOTS and shoes, in exchange for eighty acres of land in Iowa. Address J. W. J., Box No. 156 *Times* Office, for three days.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, (DEtached and good garden,) within 4 miles of the City. Address, stating size of house, location, conveniences and rent. A. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months board and tuition in the English branches. German and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (piano forte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are retained during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861.
REV. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address
REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No. 480 Hudson-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by W. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 62 East [illegible]-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as governess; can teach the English branches and music. Address RESIDENT GOVERNESS, *Church Journal* Office, No. 18 Beekman-st., or call for three days at No. 102 East 14th st.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.
W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J. A large first-class hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS, Paterson, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 51 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED "WASHINGTON HAMS."
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"G. W. EDWARDS, 297 and 299 Christie-st."

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 50 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,
M. L. MARSH,
P. L. FOULKE,
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,
JOSEPH JAMISON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
JOHN D. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
G. B. SATTERLEE,
THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
NELSON BUNYON,
DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
F. W. HUTCHINS,
JOHN H. TALMAN,
EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reelected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Millions of dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN, } Loan
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or

William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 7 Broadway. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1861.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

$25,000 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, OF Leder & Co.'s matured paper, for which 25 cents cash on the dollar will be paid. Any one having it will please address a note to COMPROMISE, Box No. 176 Times Office, stating the amount, and where it can be had.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] New-York Hotel.

STATIONERY.

UNION ENVELOPES.—All the kinds published in the city, sold in any quantity, wholesale and retail. WM. BIDENBURGH, No. 140 Nassau-st. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Liberty-st., and at the stationers generally. JAMES S. KEYS.

200 PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES—THE largest assortment of Union envelopes in the United States, to be had at CHAS. A. MILLER'S, No. 25 Ann-st., New-York. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Executive Chamber, in the city of Albany, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 17th of June, for furnishing the following infantry accoutrements and equipments, (army pattern of the same quality,) to be furnished to the volunteer troops of the New-York State Militia, all of which must be delivered within fourteen days from the date of the contract, at such places as may, from time to time, be designated by the Commissary-General:

5,000 Cartridge boxes.
5,000 Cartridge box belts and plates.
5,000 Bayonet scabbards and frogs.
5,000 Waist belts and plates.
5,000 Cap pouches and picks.
5,000 Gun slings.
5,000 Knapsacks, (enameled cloth.)
5,000 Haversacks, do.
400 Non commissioned officers' and musicians' sword and waist belts, complete.
1,200 Wedge shape tents, poles and pins, complete.
400 Wall tents and flies, poles and pins, complete.
200 Drums, with slings, sticks and carriages.
200 Fifes (cocoa wood).
160 Bugles.
500 Hatchets.
1,500 Camp kettles.
3,000 Mess pans.

The bids will state the price at which each of the aforementioned articles will be furnished. All bidders are requested to meet at the Executive Chamber, in the City of Albany, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 17th instant, to learn to whom the contract is awarded, the successful bidder or bidders to give at once full and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the contract.

All proposals should be addressed: "To the Military Board, Albany, N. Y.," and indorsed: "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements and Equipments." The Board reserves the right to reject all bids if in its judgment the public interest requires it.

BENJ'N WELCH, Jr., Commissary-General.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR SANDY HOOK LIGHT-VESSEL.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS, }
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the Sandy Hook Light vessel, in the Third Light house District, and for any relief Light-vessel and Light house tender that may be called for, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1861, to the 30th June, 1862, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and cases, and in good order, for the light-vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and table marked A, attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.
HIRAM BARNEY, Superintendent of Lights.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2 in Bayard st. in said Ward.

Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS O'RORKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS, } Committee
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK. }

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.
my.25 je.20

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL BALLETT, GEO. H. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIROM M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st., in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, with interest on $121 from the 23d day of April, 1861; on $50, from the 25th day of April, 1861; on $116, from the 26th day of April, 1861; on $545 from the 27th day of April, 1861; on $400, from the 29th day of April, 1861; on $100 from the 30th day of April, 1861; on $56 25, from the 1st day of May, 1861; on $47, from the 2d day of May, 1861; and on $465 25, from the 4th day of May, 1861; besides the costs of this action. Dated New-York, May 4, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. Dated New-York, May 16, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plffs' Att'ys.

To the defendant, Richard Reed.
my17-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
ja18-law6mF*
THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STRONG'S PATENT ARMY TRUNK AND PORTABLE BEDSTEAD COMBINED,

Can be seen at W. B. STRONG'S Salesroom, No. 1 Warren-st., corner Broadway, and No. 68 Maiden-lane, one door below William-st., New-York City.

Trunk when open forms a good bed, six feet six inches long, with a mosquito net attached. The mattress made of best curled hair; the cot or sacking made of sail duck, with ample room for clothing. Trunk, mattress and everything connected with it made of best materials. Price of trunk, mattress all complete, with outsides, duck cover, $25. Parties wishing the above article, on sending order by mail, and money by express, will have it delivered to express in perfect order. P. S.—Can be put up or taken down in two minutes with ease.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first-class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS—ARTIFICIAL LEGS.— SELPHO'S RUBBER GIRDLES give a soft and elastic life-like feeling to all who wear artificial legs. They are highly recommended. Price $5, sent by mail. Address, with return stamp, to WM. SELPHO, Inventor, No. 516 Broadway, New-York.

BOWIE KNIVES.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, 1,000 12-inch blade bowie knives, with scabbards, arranged to be used as a sabre bayonet, on either musket or rifle. Apply to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

FLAGS.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

ENGLISH BUNTINGS.—HAVE IN STORE A large stock of English buntings, 9 and 18 inches, which we now sell at about old prices by piece or bale.
A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC, &c.— TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 213 Water-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.— Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige.
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., }
Jan. 18, 1861. }

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price, 25 cents.*

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. ☜

is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock at their sale-rooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, elegant new and second hand household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites in various coverings, elegant rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood cylinder secretary bookcases, rosewood and walnut library bookcases, rosewood centre tables, pier and mantel glasses, cornices, curtains, &c.; elegant carved rosewood round corner bedsteads, walnut and mahogany do.; marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, sofas, Turkish chairs and lounges, rockers and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding.

ALSO,

An assortment of second-hand Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 13, and FRIDAY, June 14, at the spacious stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 10½ o'clock each day, magnificent first class furniture, carpets and mirrors, valuable marble statuary, paintings, bronzes, china dinner and tea sets, plated ware and fancy articles, removed from various residences, &c. The sale being very large, we have secured the elegant marble stores of Dr. H. Bostwick, Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, 55x200 feet, running through to Crosby-st., one of the largest and best lighted stores in the City for a sale. Among the cabinet manufacturers are Roux, Herter, Belter, Dessoir, Meeks, Pottier & Stymus, Bombe & Kimbal Hutchings, Stoney and others, comprising almost every description of elegant furniture, of first class only; also, elegant furniture removed from the residences; parlor suites, richly upholstered; mirrors, fine bronzes, dinner sets, tea-sets, plated ware superb marble statuary and oil paintings; also, valuable and elegant piano-fortes, made by Chickering and others, antique carved black walnut furniture, library tables, bookcases, boxes, chairs, &c. Also, very costly clock, Bohemian glass-ware, plated ware, casters, work and fancy boxes, parians, P. M. tables, morocco reclining chairs, iron and bronze settees, garden chairs, hall stands, umbrella do., flower do. Also oak cane-seat settees, best make, carpets, refrigerators, couches, carved oak antique furniture. Also, from a private family, about 20 very valuable oil paintings, in rich frames; glass-ware, and other house-furnishing articles, without reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & THORP WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, June 14, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, gas-fixtures, &c., consisting of in part as follows: Velvet Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood, black walnut, and oak parlor, library, and dining-room suites in brocatel and reps; gilt frame oval mirror, black walnut and oak buffets and extension-table; rosewood and oak hat-stands, mahogany wardrobes, sofas, chairs and bedsteads; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; oak dining-room and office chairs, oak, black walnut and mahogany office-desks, Brussels stair carpet, &c.; also, a large number of fine bronze chandeliers, pendents and brackets.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE OF ARTISTIC MARBLE STATUARY, CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, MOSAIC TABLES, BOHEMIAN GLASS, PARIAN FIGURES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, June 14, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at No. 405 Broadway:

ARTISTIC CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY.—Among which is Cupid, by Fravebi, to which attention is called. Also, a number of choice Italian oil paintings, marble vases, card receivers, mosaic tables, Bohemian glass, Parian figures, &c., &c. Particular attention is called to the sale, as it is the last of the consignment. Sale peremptory. The goods will be on exhibition the day previous to the sale, when catalogues will be ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the Sales-room No. 23 Nassau-street, a general assortment of furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in crimson brocatelle mahogany dressing bureaus with marble tops, mahogany suites in hair-cloth, mahogany office desks, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany quartette tables, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, hair mattresses, mahogany bedsteads, Brussells and ingrain carpets, lace window curtains, black walnut bedsteads, mahogany rockers, arm chairs and sofas, all in hair-cloth; also a large invoice of silver-plated ware, meerschaum pipes, &c.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO, No 113 Nassau-st., N Y; J. H. Johnson, No 66 State st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PHOSPHATE OF IRON,

Prepared by LERAS, Chemist, Docteur-es-Sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered ferruginous medicine, in a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all chalybeates hitherto known; it combines the composition of the bones and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than pills, lozenges, or syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing costiveness, the green sickness, loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness, pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses, the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c., and promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. DEPOTS—In Paris, 7, Rue de la Feuillade; in New-York, GAUDELET & GOURD, No. 32 Platt-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 26 Centre st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 156 Fulton-st.

N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIARS, No. 62 6th av., N. Y.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine, anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 25, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer

ADRIATIC,
JAMES WALKER, Commander,

will leave from Pier foot of Canal st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool $100
Cabin to St. John's 35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway 30

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, June 15.
GLASGOW .... SATURDAY, June 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, June 29.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months $60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A. M. fast Express train from 26th st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.—Will leave South Ferry at 5 24, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows. South Ferry at 7 45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2 30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May 1861, Passenger trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st Ferries, New-York.

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N J connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st.: Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

THOS. H. HERRING, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A gentleman, about to leave for Europe, wishes to sell his pair of coach horses. They are sixteen hands high; the one bay, the other gray; the latter, a particularly fine animal. Can be seen at the stable, No. 34 West 24th st., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLOODED BAY mare, very stylish and fast, broke to wagon or saddle. 15¾ hands high, six years old, warranted sound, and gentle in all harness. Price $300; cost last Spring $375. Inquire at the private house No. 93 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., 7 to 11 A. M. and after 3 P. M. Must be sold.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

LADY'S SADDLE-HORSE.—FOR SALE, A horse 14½ hands high, 7 years old; has been used for two years as a lady's horse, and is very gentle and sound; will be sold very cheap. Apply at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE—BUILT BY Lawrence; has only been run a very few times; extra light, no top, black body, light striped wheels. Apply at No. 34 East 23d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SUPERB PERFORMANCES, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., at each of which the unrivaled Union drama, THE PATRIOT'S DREAM, will be produced. To be seen at all hours, THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, the most remarkable FAMILY OF LILLIPUTIANS EVER KNOWN. RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, the OLD WASHINGTON FLAG, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, AQUARIAL GARDEN, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING SEAL, 850,000 CURIOSITIES, &c., &c. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TWO HUNDRED AND FOUR NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS.
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.

CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10¾ O'CLOCK.
UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF MR. SOTHERN,
In Taylor's Comic Drama, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.
Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, SKATING.
The whole space of the stage covered with CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.
MR. BLAKE .... as .... BINNEY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,

BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.
Fifth Night of
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FRIDAY, June 14.
Sixteen of the best performers in the profession, in new Songs, Duets, and Laughable Interludes.
GEO. CHRISTY in an entire change of programme.
A Grand Matinée every Saturday.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25c.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO DAYS OF GEN. TOM THUMB.

Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Miss MINA GEARY, Mr. W. TOMLIN, and Mr. W. DE VERE, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 8. SATURDAY, performances at 12 and 3 o'clock only.

PALACE GARDENS.

This popular and fashionable resort will open, for the Summer Season,
MONDAY EVENING, July 1, 1861.
C. V. DEFOREST, Propr'tor.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
CHURCH'S ICEBERG PICTURE,
"THE NORTH,"
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sdy, June 12. 4½ P. M.	Wed'sdy, June 12. 7 A. M.
Thur'dy, June 13. 11½ A. M.	Thur'dy, June 13. 10 A. M.
Friday, June 14. 8 P. M.	Friday, June 14. 12 M.
Saturday June 15. 1 P. M.	Saturday, June 15. 6 P. M.
Sunday, June 16. 7½ A. M.	Sunday, June 16. 2 P. M.
Monday, June 17. 3 P. M.	Monday, June 17. 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, June 18. 11 A. M.	Tuesday, June 18. 3 P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 19. 12 M.	Wed'sdy, June 19. 4 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.—CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—The steamboat NAUSHON will commence the season to this delightful place of Summer resort on SATURDAY, June 15, running daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼, and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½, and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Pier No. 4 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Last trip leaves Coney Island at 6½ P. M. Lands at Fort Hamilton. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3¼ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORA LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 3 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:45 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 1 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 130 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FORT SCHUYLER, CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE, GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—The splendid steamer ALICE PRICE will leave Catharine Market wharf on SUNDAY MORNING June 16, at 8 o'clock, touching at 10th-st., for the above places. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 3, Greenwich at 3¾, New-Rochelle at 4½, and City Island at 5 o'clock. Fare to Norwalk or Greenwich, 50 cents; all other landings, 25 cents.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO NORWALK—returning by Moonlight. The splendid steamer ALICE PRICE will leave Catharine Market wharf at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 15, for Norwalk passing through Hurlgate, and giving passengers a fine opportunity of viewing the fortifications on the Sound. Returning to the City by 9 o'clock in the evening. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents.

GRAND EXCURSIONS TO THE MILITARY CAMPS.—The fast and favorite steamer MAJOR ANDERSON will leave Spring-st. EVERY MORNING, (Sundays included,) at 9 A. M., and Peck-slip at 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M. for Riker's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point and Camp Tammany. This is the Sutler's boat, and the only one authorized to land passengers.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS—EVERY DAY, but Saturdays, BIRO Capt. Hancox, leaves West 10th-st., 7¼ o'clock; Spring-st. 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare, 50 cents; excursion tickets, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos st., 30th st., Yonkers Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Returning, leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE TOUCHING at Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle. Steamer MAY FLOWER leaves James-st., EVERY SUNDAY, at 8:30 A. M.; Delancy-st. 8:45; 11th-st. 9; 26th-st. 9:15. Returning in the afternoon, and affording a fine opportunity to visit the encampments.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, LANDING at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood.—The steamboat KEYPORT will leave Robinson-st. pier N. R. every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Keyport at 4 o'clock P. M., landing as above each way. Fare 25 cents each way.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—AN adjourned meeting of the corps will be held at the Mercer House THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 14, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July, and other business. By order, ABM. DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

EUCLEIAN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held in their hall on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Graduate members are requested to be present. By order Committee of Arrangements.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY CAUTIONED against giving credit for goods or work for account of the undersigned, as no debts of this kind will be paid by them, except when contracted on their written order.
CHARLES SMITH.
RICHARD LAWRENCE.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1861. SMITH & LAWRENCE.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating a certificate of deposit issued by the Broadway Bank, dated June 10, 1861, for $1 368 95, numbered 8,540, and payable to the order of John Hays, as the payment of the same has been stopped.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. Works on Staten Island. No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 42 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 750 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL

[Continued from First Page.]

bridge, and on the right of it, the enemy was posted behind sand-batteries. In front of their batteries was a broad, open field, and this side of that, on our right, was a wood, and in front and to the left, a corn field. Between the wood and the corn field ran a road connected with that by which we had advanced. Over the fence into the cornfield, Col DURYEE's Regiment advanced, and then down the road right in the teeth of the enemies' batteries. Two twelve-pound howitzers and one six-pounder which our troops carried with them, were posted in the open field on the left of the wood. As the Zouaves advanced, both batteries opened. Right onward, at a double quick step, the regiment ran, exposed to a murderous fire. Col. DURYEE himself led the van, and after proceeding a quarter of the distance to the enemy's batteries, he commanded the men to take to the woods There they remained for two hours and twenty minutes, under an incessant fire, which raked the position, and finally, after a gallant charge by Capt. KILPATRICK, which drove the Secessionists from one of their batteries, after our artillerists had exhausted all their ammunition and their commandant, Lieut GREBLE, of the regular army, and many others had been killed. Gen. PIERCE ordered a retreat. Col. BENDIX, with three companies of riflemen, did good service on the right of our position, and Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment, on the left, performed its part well. A barn near the enemy's line was seized, and from it many of the enemy were picked off The action commenced at 20 minutes before 10 A. M., and ended at 20 minutes past 12 P. M. The following is

CAPT. KILPATRICK'S OFFICIAL REPORT:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP HAMILTON, June 11, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of my command, acting as the Advance Guard, on the evening of the 9th, and a brief account of my command during the engagement on the following day, at the New County Bridge I left camp with my command at 10 P. M., consisting of fifty men of Company H, one lieutenant, (CAMBRELLING,) four sergeants and four corporals; Company I, Capt. BARTLETT, one lieutenant, (YORK) four sergeants and two corporals, crossed the river at Hampton 10½ P. M; reached Newmarket Bridge at 1 A. M., threw out scouts in all directions and waited for the main body, which arrived at 3 A. M. According to your orders, I advanced on the road to New County Bridge, the point where the enemy was reported to have made a stand. A little before daylight, when within a mile and a quarter of the Bridge, we discovered the outlying picket guard of the enemy, and were challenged. "Who comes there?" I replied, "Who stands there?" A horseman attempted to leave. Corporal ELLERSON, of Company H, sprang in advance, directing him to halt. I supposing the enemy to be in force, gave the command to fire and charge. In a moment the affair was over, twenty or thirty shots had been given and exchanged; the officer of the guard was captured and disarmed. At this time, hearing firing in the rear, and supposing that our rear guard was attacked, I returned to follow the main body under Col. DURYEE, who was advancing by forced march in direction of the firing, only to discover that by mistake our own forces coming in different directions, and supposing each to be the enemy, had fired several shots before the mistake was discovered I again advanced, and at 8 A. M. met with and drove in the picket guards of the enemy. I then detached a portion of my command, made an armed reconnoissance, and found the enemy with about from 3,000 to 5,000 men posted in a strong position on the opposite side of the bridge—three earthworks and a masked battery on the right and left; in advance of the stream thirty pieces of artillery and a large force of cavalry, all of which information I reported to you at once I was ordered to advance and engage the enemy in throwing out skirmishers on the right and left of the road leading to the bridge. We rapidly advanced, supported by the Advance Guard of Col DURYEE and three pieces of artillery under Lieut. GREBLE of the First Regiment United States Artillery. The enemy soon opened fire on us from the rifled cannon in front. We answered his discharges by a cheer, and continued to advance, clearing all before us, till we reached a point just on the edge of the woods, where the fire was so hot and heavy that we were compelled to halt, and there we remained as directed by Lieut.-Col. WARREN, till that gallant officer had made dispositions to turn their flanks. The enemy's fire at this time began to tell upon us with great effect. My men were falling one after another, as was the case of the rest of the command.

After remaining in this position about two hours, and our object having been accomplished, numbers of our men being killed and wounded, having received a grape shot through my thigh, which tore off a portion of the rectangle on Col DURYEE's left shoulder, passed through my leg and killed a soldier in the rear, I withdrew my men to the skirts of the wood. We managed to reach Lieut. GREBLE's battery and bring to his aid several of my men. The charge was then sounded, Lieut. GREBLE opened fire with grape and canister, within two hundred yards of the enemy's lines. Capts. WINSLOW, BARTLETT and myself charged with our commands in front, Capt. DENIKE and Lieut. DURYEE (son of Col. DURYEE,) and about two hundred of the Troy Rifles upon the right Col. TOWNSEND with his men to the left; the enemy were forced out of the first battery, all the forces were rapidly advancing, and everything promised a speedy victory, when we were ordered to fall back. Where this order came from I do not know. We maintained our position till Col. TOWNSEND began to retire with his whole command. Being left thus alone and no prospects of receiving aid, we ordered the men to fall back, which they did, and in good order, forming their line of battle about one hundred and fifty yards in the rear. A few minutes afterwards orders came from Gen. PIERCE to cease firing and retire. It gives me great pleasure to mention the gallant conduct of Capt. BARTLETT, who came up with the reserve, reinforcing my line, and who was ever at the point of danger, encouraging his men. Lieut. YORK, in command of my left, and Lieut. CAMBRELLING, in command of my right, displayed the greatest bravery. Lieut. YORK's sword was broken by a grape-shot, and he was slightly wounded in the leg.

I shall ever be grateful to Capt WINSLOW, who rescued me after our forces had left. He came to my aid, assisted by Sergeants ONDERDONK and AGNES, at the last moment, but in time to rescue me from the enemy.

I would also favorably mention private WOOD, who brought me valuable information, and who fired the first shot; private JOHN DUNN, whose arm was shattered by a cannon ball, and who bore himself with the greatest bravery, and who said to Surgeon GILBERT, while amputating his arm, that he could not have lost it in a nobler cause. The whole command, men and officers, did themselves the greatest credit, and I am satisfied can conquer anything except impossibilities. Respectfully submitted,

JUDSON KILPATRICK,
Captain Company H.

To Colonel A. DURYEE.

During the fight, a Minie musket ball, evidently aimed at Col. DURYEE, who was standing with a group of officers near the outskirts of the woods, wounded two men near him.

The following is Adjutant HAMBLIN's report of the killed and wounded:

Fifth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

Aggregate of officers and men, June 10, 850.

Killed.

GEORGE H. TIEBOUT, Company A, shot through the heart.

JAMES GRIGG, Company H, killed by round shot.

DAVID TIEFORTH, Company I, killed by grape shot.

PATRICK WHITE, Company I, killed by a cannon ball.

Wounded.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Company B, dangerously wounded in groin by a musket ball.

JOS. KNOWLES, Company E, right hand shot off.

JOHN DUNN, Company H, right arm shot off.

HENRY E. COHEN, Company H, Corporal, shoulder dislocated.

Capt. KILPATRICK, Company H, wounded in thigh by grape shot.

EDWARD G. BELL, Ordnance-Sergeant, wounded in knee by spent ball.

T. W. CARTWRIGHT, Company G, flesh wound in the thigh.

DANIEL BRINCKERHOOF, Company C, Corporal, slightly wounded by a splinter.

JOHN BROECHER, Company D, slightly wounded by a splinter.

EDWARD MOORE, Company D, slightly wounded by a spent musket ball.

JAMES A. COCHRANE, Company H, slightly wounded in the leg.

J. H. CONWAY, Company K, slightly wounded by a musket ball.

ADOLPH VINCENT, Company A, shot in the breast; dangerous.

Missing.

Sergt. BENJ. F. HOPPER, Company C, returned in reports as badly wounded.

ALLEN DODD, Company I, Third Sergeant, as absent.

The wounded are receiving excellent attention from our surgeons, Drs. GILBERT and B. ELLIS MARTIN.

Lieut. THEODORE S. DUMONT was slightly wounded in the leg by a bayonet in the hands of one of the men, against which he accidentally fell while dodging a cannon ball.

There were two killed, of Col. ALLEN's Regiment, and five wounded. Three of Col BENDIX's command were killed and several wounded. Lieut. GREBLE, in command of our Artillery, was killed.

The retreat was conducted in perfect order. Some of the enemy's cavalry hung on our rear, but they were repulsed with loss. They fired on a wagon containing some of our wounded, over which there was a flag of truce.

Rev Dr. WINSLOW, our Chaplain, narrowly escaped being captured while conducting some of the wounded back to camp. He escaped through the woods.

The expedition was undertaken originally with the object of cutting off a body of the enemy supposed to be near Newport News, and by a night march surprising the enemy's batteries. The engagement between bodies of our own men, in which artillery was used, by alarming the enemy and delaying our march, frustrated the surprise. It was against Col. DURYEE's advice that Gen PIERCE ordered the column still to advance after this untoward occurrence.

It was 4 P M yesterday when the first of our troops reached camp again. During the evening they kept pouring in, bringing with them their dead and wounded comrades.

It is to be hoped that the batteries of the enemy will now be taken at all hazards. The Zouaves are complimented on all sides for their gallant behavior under fire They marched altogether, thirty-five miles yesterday, ten miles further than any of the other troops, besides sustaining the brunt of the battle.

G. C.

If any inquire about your correspondent, tell them that he led his company, the captain being sick, and escaped without a scratch.

CAMP HAMILTON NEAR HAMPTON, VA.,
Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

The hurried account which I sent you yesterday, fatigued with much marching and a battle, of the affair at County Bridge, was correct, I believe, in every detail, whatever its shortcomings in the matter of elegance of diction. The orders of the Commander of the expedition were obeyed with alacrity by those over whom he was placed, and if success did not crown our efforts, it was not the fault of those who did the fighting.

As far as my observation went, all of our troops who were exposed to the fire of the enemy, behaved themselves gallantly. Col. TOWNSEND, in front of his regiment, (the New-York Third,) rode about fearlessly, on horseback, and the question with those who saw him, was not as to the depth of his courage, but as to the propriety of his offering himself so plainly as a target for the enemy's riflemen.

The conduct of Lieut. GREBLE, of the regular service, who laid down his life at his post, is warmly commended on every side. He had charge of the three pieces of artillery which accompanied our column, and with them he did excellent service. They were placed directly opposite to the enemy's first battery, and drew the heaviest fire The wonder is how he and the few men he had with him stood there so long The latter one by one fell, killed or wounded, and were carried away, and their places filled by others. At each discharge from the batteries they would fall behind their guns, and then rise to load and fire again At length, just as the ammunition was giving out, a cannon ball struck his head, shattering the back part of it to atoms, and killing him instantly. The blow left his face unmarred His body was laid out in ice, yesterday, at the Fort, and was sent to Philadelphia to-day. Lieut. GREBLE was in the First Artillery, a corps of which the Army is proud.

Of what Col DURYEE's Zouaves accomplished, Gen. BUTLER's official report will fully inform you.

Private WOOD, of Company H, probably saved the life of Col. TOWNSEND, shooting dead one of the enemy's riflemen, whose piece was aimed at the officer's breast.

In the accompanying official report by Col DURYEE to Gen. PIERCE, full credit is given to all of his officers who distinguished themselves, but he neglects to speak of his own services and those of his aid-de-camp, Lieut WILLIAM H. MALLORY.

Col. DURYEE led his command in the advance, running ahead of the front rank, and throughout the conflict he was constantly present at the post of danger. At the close of the engagement his son, Lieut DURYEE, was leading a charge against the enemy's right flank, and Col. DURYEE, advancing with him, was shouting, "Come on, boys—we've got 'em now!" when Col. TOWNSEND's regiment, marching on the extreme left, was ordered to retreat, and the Zouaves thus left without support were compelled to fall back. It seems that two companies of Col. TOWNSEND's regiment had been sent around to get a little to the rear of the batteries. Col. TOWNSEND seeing them on the enemy's right, mistook them for the enemy, and gave the order to retreat. There were only three companies of the Zouaves engaged at this point. Lieut. MALLORY repeatedly led across the open field detached companies sent to sustain those which were advancing against the batteries. He was knocked down by a splinter on the field, but arose with a slight bruise. When the final order for a retreat was given, the soldiers were formed behind the wood, and none of them dreamed that they were about to retire. All thought that their lines were formed for a fresh movement in advance, or on the flanks of the enemy, and tired though they were, their disappointment was great. Then came the most toilsome part of the march. The excitement of an impending conflict was removed, and the fatigue of the preceding night and day made itself fully felt.

Adjutant HAMBLIN to-day presented the following report of the present condition of Col. DURYEE's regiment to Gen. BUTLER:

FIFTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP HAMILTON, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

Aggregate of officers and men present............ 792
Aggregate of officers and men absent............ 11
Aggregate of officers and men sick............ 43
846

ALLAN DODD, of Company I, reported as missing, returned June 12; and BENJ. F. HOPPER, Sergeant, Company C, reported missing, is said to be dead.

Col. DURYEE's Official Report to the Brigadier-General, of the conduct of officers and men under his command at the action near County Bridge, is as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP HAMILTON, near FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions previously received, I proceeded, on the night of the 9th of June, at 11½ o'clock P. M., on the march to Bethel.

The first two miles to Hampton Bridge we proceeded leisurely along, waiting for the howitzer, which should be placed at the head of the advancing column Arriving at Hampton Creek, much delay was occasioned by the non arrival of the surf-boats, which were to convey the Regiment across the river, and it was 10 o'clock before the column was formed, ready to push forward upon the other side.

We now advanced rapidly, and soon came up with our two companies of skirmishers, under Captains BARTLETT and KILPATRICK, who had been dispatched ahead an hour and a half previous. Proceeding steadily on without resting a moment, we came, about 4 o'clock in the morning, to Little Bethel, a distance of about 13 miles. At this point we discovered and surprised the picket guard of the enemy, and a mounted officer, with four or five foot, were taken prisoners. While pushing forward towards Big Bethel, we suddenly heard a heavy fire of musketry and cannon in our rear, bespeaking a severe engagement. Supposing it to be an attempt of the enemy to cut off our reserve, we immediately counter-marched in quick and double quick time, when, having proceeded about five miles, we came upon two of our regiments, and learned that in the darkness of the night they had mistaken each other for enemies, and that an unfortunate engagement, accompanied with some loss, had taken place. We then, by your command, returned and advanced upon Great Bethel, being supported by the Seventh Regiment, under Col. BENDIX, and the Third, under Col. TOWNSEND.

Proceeding to within a mile of County Bridge, the column halted. Capts. KILPATRICK and BARTLETT having discovered that the enemy were holding a strong position in battery at the head of the road. We now drew up in line of battle on the right, at the skirts of the woods, and the artillery, two howitzers and a brass six-pounder, was pushed some thirty rods up the road. At this point Lieut.-Col WARREN rode into the field and assumed his position in the regiment, and, from his previous knowledge of the ground, proved of invaluable assistance.

Capts WINSLOW, BARTLETT and KILPATRICK having been ordered to advance, under Lieut.-Col. WARREN, as skirmishers the regiment was formed on the left, from whence I led the column in person up the road towards the enemy's battery, but the fire proving very destructive, we marched in good order, till we were covered by the woods on the right where we halted for some time for rest and in order to complete the preparations for charging the batteries in flank In the meantime, Lieut. Col. WARREN made a reconnoissance, and reported a plan of attack.

I then led off the troops to the left, in the open field, and also to the right, supported on the right by the German Rifles. After several attempts to charge the batteries, being prevented by the creek, we withdrew, by your command, to the rear, and having collected our killed and wounded, such as we could find, proceeded down the main road. Lieut.-Col. WARREN however, with a small detachment remained and brought away the body of Lieut GREBLE with the field piece he was serving with such effect at the time of his death. Our Chaplain also remained to care for the wounded, but being cut off by a company of cavalry, he only escaped by taking to the woods, and escaping under cover of the night. We soon [illegible] our march toward Hampton, and reached the bridge, having only four killed, twelve wounded, and two missing.

The following names deserve an honorable mention; Lieut. Colonel WARREN, for his aid in forming the plan of attack, and remaining among the last to bring away a brother officer; also, Chaplain WINSLOW, for his many kind attentions to the wounded; also Capts. BARTLETT, KILPATRICK and WINSLOW for the effective manner in which they skirmished before the enemy's heavy fire; also, Lieut. J. DURYEE, who led the charge up to the left flank of the batteries, also, Lieuts. YORK and CAMBRELING; Surgeon GILBERT for performing upon the field of battle successful amputations, and for his continued attention to the suffering and wounded, not only on the field, but afterwards at the hospital, when almost exhausted; also, Lieut GOUV. CARR, who was commanding Company B, his Captain being ill, and Lieut. GEO. DURYEE; also, Sergeants AGNES, ONDERDONK, ALLISON, and Corporal BRUSNER.

Yet there was no flinching on the part of any officer or private, and I might mention many more with honor. In closing I cannot but speak of Col. TOWNSEND, of the Third, who, with his whole command, stood up nobly in my support, until compelled to retreat by the terrible fire.

Per order, Col A. DURYEE.
Lieut. MALLORY, Aid-de-Camp.

To Brigadier Gen. PIERCE.

Capts. BARTLETT, WINSLOW and KILPATRICK are complimented on every side for fearless and gallant conduct under fire The Surgeon, Dr RUFUS H. GILBERT, worked like a hero on the battle-field and off it. Dr B. ELLIS MARTIN, Assistant Surgeon, has also gained Esculapian laurels.

Yesterday, one of the dead of the Fifth Regiment was buried with military honors His name was TAIBOT, and he was attached to Company A. The Zouaves, without arms, marched in reverse order behind the baggage wagon which contained the body of the deceased, the band playing a dirge He was buried in a field near the camp, where a grave had been dug that was large enough for two. There was a place in it for another who was still living, but whose death was expected hourly. His grave was dug and his coffin prepared for him before he was dead!

To-day the funeral ceremonies of Lieut. GREBLE take place at the fortress. The father, and other relatives of this brave young officer, were on their way to visit him, with various presents for him, when at Baltimore the shocking news reached them that he was no more.

I have it, to-day, from the highest source of information in this military district, that the Secessionists have abandoned their works at County Bridge, carrying their guns with them, and destroying everything that they could not remove. Dr. MARTIN and Capt DAVIES started at 4 o'clock this morning, on horseback, with a flag of truce, on a mission to the camp of the enemy, for the purpose of endeavoring to regain possession of the wounded and dead that were left behind.

What are to be the future movements of the army, under Gen. BUTLER, of course is known to him only and to his advisers. We may march at any moment against the enemy, and we may remain as we are until our forces are increased. The soldiers are burning for an opportunity to have a fight in a fair field with the enemy, who, they declare—seemingly not without cause—dare not make a stand except behind intrenchments, and with every advantage on their own side

Capt. J HOWARD WELLS, the Quartermaster of Col. DURYEE's regiment, has sold to the Government the State uniforms which were furnished to the command. It is designed to procure in their stead a second lot of Zouave uniforms; the first suits are already somewhat tarnished by the wear and tear of actual service. The uniform has given the regiment a name, and in it the men declare that they will give their enemies cause to continue to call them "Red Devils."

G. C.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 11, 1861.

Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe and parts adjacent, have been full of all sorts of rumors since last evening, respecting the preliminary engagement between the United States troops and the secession forces which took place, yesterday, at a place called "Bethel."

The troops engaged were portions of the following regiments: DURYEE's Zouaves, Troy Regiment, Steuben Rifles, Col BENDIX; Albany Regiment; First N. Y. Volunteers, Col. ALLEN; and parts of the Fourth Massachusetts and First Vermont. The movement was under the direction of Brig.-Gen. PIERCE, of Massachusetts.

The first part of the work was well done, between 11 o'clock at night and daylight in the morning, by a detachment of the Naval Brigade. The manner in which they handled their boats, receiving and landing the regiments committed to their care, elicited the warm personal commendation of Gen. BUTLER, who was soon on the ground. From this point of landing, the troops marched toward Yorktown, suffering some detention and annoyance from the well-directed but mistaken fire of the Steuben rifles. These German soldiers are among our best, and at the proper time and place will be found powerful in defence of the Union.

The regiments detailed were soon marched, one by one, into the open and marshy field in front of the secession works at Bethel Here, under a raking fire, they behaved with great bravery. Many instances of valor occurred worthy of honorable mention. Among others, Col. TOWNSEND, of the Albany Regiment, dashed on horseback to within a few feet of the battery, in the midst of a shower of bullets, to ascertain the extent of the works and the best manner of assailing them. For hours together our men withstood the deadly fire of these intrenchments, behind which was a superior body of secession troops, entirely protected, wielding several large guns, among them rifled cannon, and commanded by experienced officers who had recently deserted from the United States Army. At the close of two hours' hard fighting the Union forces withdrew in good order, to recruit, reinforce, arm with large ordnance, and *renew the attack.*

In addition to the list of the killed and wounded which I sent you yesterday, are the following:

JOSEPH H. PRESTON, Company A, Seventh, New-York Regiment; sun stroke—doing well.

ADOLPH VINCENNES, Company A, Fifth New York Regiment; shot in breast.

GEORGE BOYCE, Company H, Third New-York Regiment; shot through left axilla.

JOSEPH GUGER, Company I Fifth New York Regiment; shot through both scapulas.

WM. HUEL, Company D, Third New-York Regiment; shot in wrist.

FRANCIS L SOUTHER, Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, Company H; shot through arms and chest. Died at 8:40 P. M., June 10 in Hospital.

JOHN DUNN, Fifth New York Regiment, Company H; compound wound of right elbow; arm amputated. Doing well.

JOSEPH KNOWLES, in Company E; right forearm amputated.

CONRAD GARTH, Seventh New York Regiment Company K; wound in chest.

JOHN CONWAY, Fifth New-York Regiment; shot in thin.

One instance of personal courage is worthy of especial mention. A lieutenant of the regulars was shot down by a ball from the secession batteries, just as he was giving orders to the Union men by the side of a piece of artillery. Confusion followed, and a disposition was shown to desert the gun, when a band of our men rushed back, placed the bleeding corpse on the carriage, and bore off the piece in triumph from the well-contested field.

It will be a satisfaction to all concerned that the very best arrangements are made for the sick and wounded at the hospital in Fortress Monroe, and also at the Volunteer Hospital near the main entrance. The principal part of the large Hygeia Hotel, fronting the bay and opening on pleasant yards has been fitted up for the occasion. The best medical attendance is constantly provided, and good nursing. The chaplain of the hospital for the volunteers, Rev. C W. DENISON, lodges in the building, and is assiduously devoted to the work of administering consolation to all, from whatever section and of whatever name.

I shall have other particulars to-morrow.

NEPTUNE.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A CRY FOR RIFLED MUSKETS.

The following letter gives a graphic picture of the action and explains one cause which contributed greatly to the disaster:

CAMP HAMILTON, FORTRESS MONROE,
Monday, June 10, 1861.

MY DEAR FATHER: I write to say that I am alive and well, with the exception of a slight bruise from a splinter, made by a rifled cannon ball, which went through a felled tree two feet thick, and killed a man standing by me. We have had an engagement with the enemy, and it proved disastrous in more ways than one

We were aroused at 11 o'clock on Sunday evening, after having had a severe drill at 4½ that afternoon, and ordered for a march After an alarm by the firing of two detachments of our troops at each other, by mistake, and a countermarch of three miles to ascertain the cause, we set forward again to a place called Great Bethel, where we were received by the enemy concealed behind a masked battery. We were utterly tired out, and they being in the battery, had a manifest advantage over us, besides being much more numerous.

We occupied a wood by their right flank, and laid down to avoid the fearful fire they kept up for two and a half hours. It was horrible slaughter; the oldest soldiers were sick at the sight. Our loss, as shown by the returns, were four of our regiment killed, two missing, and twelve wounded We have escaped surprisingly well * * I cannot say too much for our Colonel (DURYEE) * * And he is proud of the courage of his son, who was with him in the fight We are proud of him as he is of us.

I wish I could describe our Lieutenant-Colonel (WARREN, of the Regulars,) riding about on a white jackass, for want of a horse, and afterwards on foot, flourishing a crooked stick instead of a sword, but all the while as unconcerned as if on parade He is an admirable man Our Chaplain (WINSLOW) was in the brunt of the battle, red breeches and all. He is a noble old gentleman; acted as aid all day, and was the last to leave the field.

We shall be at it again soon; *but for Heaven's sake, use every atom of influence possible to get us arms; our muskets are comparatively useless.* They do not carry with the least certainty, and what can we do against Minié and Sharpe's rifles.

Do not trust the reports they send about our perfect equipment. If we had had a good set of arms yesterday, the Zouaves alone would have driven out the thousands from the battery. It is perfect butchery to send us so armed against rifles that carry 400 yards with perfect accuracy. We shall be shot down like sheep, and the hope I had of getting home again is narrowed down to a decimal since the experience of yesterday. I saw six killed and wounded, badly, close by me. Our men are a noble set of boys, praised by everybody. They charged up by the right flank to the enemy's batteries, and drove them out of the lower section. One of the Massachusetts men ran up on the top of the intrenchments and actually seized and brought away a Sharpe's rifle out of the hands of one of them, escaping unharmed.

We bury our dead to-night and in this do better, thank God, than some who leave their dead on the field.

It is reported that the enemy have retired and I trust it is true. * * * The war is fairly inaugurated, and will probably be mainly fought here in Virginia, and there will be according to present indications, a terrible loss of life. The loss of the enemy was undoubtedly greater than ours yesterday.

* * * *

I believe I did not falter I stuck close to our Captain, and was terribly scared—not so much, however, but that I could do my duty. I volunteered to rescue a wounded officer, exposed to the enemy's fire, but we were not wanted, as he escaped without help

Affectionately yours, D. H.

THE LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday June 12,
via BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 13

The County Bridge, where the battle was fought, is near the head of a branch of Back River, and is better known as Great Bethel.

After crossing a narrow but apparently deep stream, the road deflects somewhat to the left, along its side. Just beyond the bridge the rebels have planted their battery, consisting at least of one 12-pound rifle cannon and two field pieces. A line of intrenchments then followed the right side of the road, a ditch only being between them. Their position was excellently chosen.

There was a stream and morass on the left road, widening so as to render futile any attempt to outflank the rebels on that side. The formation of ground on the right side made a flank movement very circuitous.

The first intimation of the battery was a sharp discharge of artillery upon the Zouaves, who twice attempted to carry the work, but were unable to pass the stream, and had to fall back among the trees. Other regiments then came up in the order given in my first dispatch, but for want of a good commander fell into confusion. A Council of Colonels was now held, and the order given to retreat, after the men had been exposed an hour and a half to a destructive fire. In the meantime, Lieut.-Col. WASHBURN, with two hundred and fifty men, had, by a wide circuit, reached the rear of the battery, and it is quite evident that the Confederate troops, who it is now determined did not number six hundred men, were on the point of leaving the field. Notwithstanding the report of the pursuit, the rebels were not seen this side of Great Bethel. It is fortunate that the rebel cavalry did not make a pursuit on the disappearance of the Federal troops. The whole force of the enemy, fearing an attack under better auspices, left their intrenchments, and hastily withdrew towards Yorktown, carrying away their artillery and burning the adjacent buildings. Col. TAYLOR with nearly a thousand men, yesterday, made a reconnoissance from Newport News, but returned to his camp in the evening. With this exception, no military movement occurred. A captain of the Zouaves, with their assistant-surgeon, has, to-day, gone to Great Bethel with a flag of truce and bearing a letter from Gen. BUTLER respecting the burial of the dead. They have not yet returned.

The official returns of the lost are not yet complete.

The following is a list of Col. DURYEE's killed and wounded:

KILLED.

GEO. H TIEBOUT, Company A.

JAMES GRIGGS, Company A.

DAVID FREFERTH, Company I.

PATRICK WHITE, Company I.

WOUNDED.

ADOLPH VINCENT, Company A, dangerously.

JAMES L. TAYLOR Company B, dangerously.

Corporal BRINKERHOFF Company C, slightly.

EDWARD MOORE, Company D, slightly.

JAMES KNOWLES, Company E, lost right hand.

T. W. CARTWRIGHT, Company G, not dangerously.

Capt KILPATRICK, Company H, not dangerously.

Corporal COHEN, Company H, shoulder dislocated.

JOHN DUNN, Company H, lost right arm.

JAMES S. COCHRAN, Company H, slightly.

JOHN H. CONWAY, Company H, slightly.

MISSING.

Sergeant HOPPER, Company C.

ALLEN DODD, Company J.

The casualties, I am confident, will number not less than 25 killed and over 50 wounded. Two of the wounded at Hygeia Hospital died yesterday.

Col BENDIX's Regiment has three killed, 7 wounded and two missing.

The accident in the morning near Little Bethel cost Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment two lives and several wounded. At Great Bethel he had one killed and two mortally wounded.

Quite a large number are still missing.

Lieut. GREBLE, whose funeral is now being celebrated with imposing ceremonies, was killed while on horseback. His head was struck by a rifle cannon ball.

Major WINTHROP fell mortally wounded in the arms of a Vermont Volunteer. He was Aid and acting Secretary to Gen. BUTLER, and author of the brilliant Seventh Regiment article in the June *Atlantic Monthly*.

Brig.-Gen. PIERCE has not yet given an official account of the unfortunate affair.

The *Monticello* has just arrived from Washington, with a large amount of ammunition.

The weather is intensely hot.

GEN. BUTLER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLES

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORTRESS MONROE, June 10, 1861.

To Lieutenant General Scott:

GENERAL: Having learned that the enemy had established an outpost of some strength at a place called Little Bethel, a small church about eight miles from Newport News, and the same distance from Hampton, from whence they were accustomed nightly to advance both on Newport News and the picket guards of Hampton to annoy them, and also from whence they had come down in small squads of cavalry and taken a number of Union men, some of whom had the safeguard and protection of the troops of the United States, and forced them into the rebel ranks, and that they were also gathering up the slaves of citizens who had moved away and left their farms in charge of their negroes, carrying them to work in intrenchments at Williamsburgh and Yorktown, I had determined to send up a force to drive them back and destroy their camp, the head-quarters of which was this small church. I had also learned that at a place a little farther on, on the road to Yorktown, was an outwork of the rebels, on the Hampton side of a place called Big Bethel, a large church, near the head of the north branch of the Back River, and that here was a very considerable rendezvous, with works of more or less strength in process of erection and from this point the whole country was laid under contribution.

Accordingly I ordered Gen. PIERCE, who is in command of Camp Hamilton at Hampton, to send DURYEE's regiment of Zouaves to be ferried over Hampton Creek at 1 o'clock this morning, and to march by the road up to Newmarket Bridge, then crossing the bridge, to go by a road, and thus put the regiment in the rear of the enemy, and between Big Bethel and Little Bethel, in part for the purpose of cutting him off, and then to make an attack upon Little Bethel. Directed Gen. PIERCE to support him from Hampton with Col. TOWNSEND's regiment, with two mounted howitzers, and to march about an hour later. At the same time I directed Col. PHELPS, commanding at Newport News, to send out a battalion, composed of such companies of the regiments under his command as he thought best, under command of Lieut.-Col. WASHBURNE, in time to make a demonstration upon Little Bethel in front, and to have him supported by Col. BENDIX's Regiment, with two field-pieces. BENDIX's and TOWNSEND's Regiments should effect a junction at a fork of the road leading from Hampton to Newport News, something like a mile and a half from Little Bethel. I directed the march to be so timed that the attack should be made just at daybreak, and that, after the attack was made upon Little Bethel, DURYEE's Regiment and a regiment from Newport News should follow immediately upon the heels of the fugitives, if they were enabled to cut them off, and attack the battery on the road to Big Bethel, while covered by the fugitives; or if it was thought expedient by Gen. PIERCE, failing to surprise the camp at Little Bethel, they should attempt to take the work near Big Bethel To prevent the possibility of mistake in the darkness, I directed that no attempt should be made until the watchword should be shouted by the attacking regiment, and, in case that by any mistake in the march the regiments that were to make the junction should unexpectedly meet and be unknown to each other, also directed that the members of Col TOWNSEND's Regiment should be known, if in daylight, by something white worn on the arm. The troops were accordingly put in motion as ordered, and the march was so timed that Col DURYEE had got in the position noted upon the accompanying sketch, and Lieut.-Col. WASHBURNE, in command of the regiment from Newport News, had got into the position indicated upon the sketch, and Col. BENDIX's Regiment had been posted and ordered to hold the fork of the road, with two pieces of artillery, and Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment had got to the place indicated just behind, and were about to form a junction as the day dawned.

Up to this point the plan had been vigorously accurately and successfully carried out; but here by some strange fatuity and as yet unexplained blunder without any word of notice, while Col. TOWNSEND was in column *en route*, and when the head of the column was within one hundred yards, Col BENDIX's regiment opened fire with both artillery and musketry upon Col. TOWNSEND's column, which, in the hurry and confusion, was irregularly returned by some of Col TOWNSEND's men, who feared that they had fallen into an ambuscade. Col. TOWNSEND's column immediately retreated to the eminence near by, and were not pursued by Col BENDIX's men By this almost criminal blunder, two of Col. TOWNSEND's regiment were killed, and eight more or less wounded.

Hearing this cannonading and firing in his rear, Lieut.-Col. WASHBURNE, not knowing but that his communication might be cut off immediately reversed his march as did Col DURYEE and marched back to form a junction with his reserves.

Gen PIERCE who was with Col TOWNSEND's Regiment, fearing that the enemy had notice of our approach, and had posted himself in force on the line of march, and not getting any communication from Col DURYEE, sent back to me for reinforcements, and I immediately ordered Col. ALLEN's Regiment to be put in motion, and they reached Hampton about 7 o'clock. In the meantime the true state of facts having been ascertained by Gen. PIERCE, the regiments effected a junction, and resumed the line of march. At the moment of the firing of Col. BENDIX, Col DURYEE had surprised a part of an outlying guard of the enemy, consisting of thirty persons, who have been brought in to me.

Of course by this firing all hopes of a surprise above the camp at Little Bethel was lost, and, upon marching upon it, it was found to have been vacated, and the cavalry had passed on toward Big Bethel. Col. DURYEE, however, destroyed the camp at Little Bethel, and advanced. Gen. PIERCE then, as he informs me, with the advice of his Colonels thought best to attempt to carry the works of the enemy at Big Bethel, and made dispositions to that effect. The attack commenced, as I am informed—for I have not yet received any official reports—about half past nine o'clock.

At about 10 o'clock Gen. PIERCE sent a note to me, saying that there was a sharp engagement with the enemy, and that he thought he should be able to maintain his position until reinforcements could come up. Acting upon this information, Col CARR's regiment, which had been ordered in the morning to proceed as far as Newmarket Bridge, was allowed to go forward. I received this information for which I had sent a special messenger, about 12 o'clock. I immediately made disposition from Newport News to have Col. PHELPS, for the four regiments there, forward aid if necessary. As soon these orders could be sent forward, I repaired to Hampton, for the purpose of having proper ambulances and wagons for the sick and wounded, intending to go forward and join the command. While the wagons were going forward a messenger came, announcing that the engagement had terminated, and that the troops were retiring in good order to camp. I remained upon the ground at Hampton, personally seeing the wounded put in boats and towed round to the hospital, and ordering forward Lieut. MORRIS, with two boat howitzers, to cover the rear of the returning column in case it should be attacked. Having been informed that the ammunition of the artillery had been expended, and seeing the head of the column approach Hampton, in good order, I waited for Gen. PIERCE to come up. I am informed by him that the dead and wounded had all been brought off, and that the return had been conducted in good order, and without haste. I learned from him that the men behaved with great steadiness, with the exception of some few instances, and that the attack was made with propriety, vigor and courage, but that the enemy were found to be supported by a battery, variously estimated of from fifteen to twenty pieces, some of which were rifled cannon, which were very well served, and protected from being readily turned by a creek in front.

Our loss is very considerable, amounting perhaps to forty or fifty, a quarter part of which you will see was from the unfortunate mistake—so call it by no worse name—of Col. BENDIX.

I will, as soon as official returns can be got, give a fuller detail of the affair, and will only add now that we have to regret especially the death of Lieut. GREBLE, of the Second Artillery, who went with Col. WASHBURN, from Newport News, and who very efficiently and gallantly fought his piece until he was struck by a cannon shot I will endeavor to get accurate statements to forward by the next mail I think, in the unfortunate combination of circumstances, and the result which we experienced, we have gained more than we have lost. Our troops have learned to have confidence in themselves under fire, the enemy have shown that they will not meet us in the open field, and our officers have learned wherein the organization and drill are inefficient

While waiting for the official report, I have the honor to submit thus far the information of which I am possessed.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

The Baltimore *Republican*, which seems to have some treasonable correspondence with the enemy on all occasions, has obtained the rebel account of the battle at Great Bethel, which it cackles over and exaggerates wondrously. We subjoin a portion of it:

"It is stated positively at Hampton that Col J. B. MAGRUDER was in command of the Confederate forces, which consisted of one artillery corps, with one hundred men and six pieces, a cavalry corps of one hundred, and three hundred riflemen and infantry, five hundred in all. All, save the cavalry, were in advance from Yorktown, and were engaged in erecting a battery where the engagement took place, to intercept the advance of BUTLER on Yorktown. About two miles from Great Bethel the forces of PIERCE discovered two of the cavalry, which was from Hampton, doing duty as pickets.

They succeeded in capturing one of them, who proved to be Capt. WHITING, and who is said to have allowed himself to be taken in order to enable his comrade to escape, to reach the camp and report the approach of the enemy to Col. MAGRUDER. His comrade started at full speed to give the alarm when the pursuers fired several shots at him; and although supposed to be wounded, as he fell upon the neck of his horse he succeeded in reaching the Confederate camp and enabled Col. MAGRUDER to hastily prepare for battle before his enemy came up.

He had previously burned the bridge, and his men were engaged in digging a trench and throwing up breastworks, when the wounded picket announced the rapid approach of the foe Col. MAGRUDER then planted his six pieces near the bank of the stream; four in the front rank, and the other two a short distance in the rear, on the hill side, with his riflemen and infantry in the unfinished trench, and his cavalry thrown back as a reserve

The Federal troops moved up to the opposite side of the stream, with three pieces in the front of the column, commanded by Lieut. GREBLE, apparently unaware of the position of the Confederate forces, until they had opened on them with their artillery, rifles and musketry. The shock was so great that the advance column fell back.

Lieut GREBLE then planted his battery in a piece of woods on one side of the road by which they had approached, and the principal portion of PIERCE's command rushed into this wood, where they were formed for battle. Col. DURYEE's Zouaves took a position in and behind a barn on the opposite side of the road, where the land was cleared, but Col. MAGRUDER's artillery soon dislodged and drove them out.

The rapid and effective fire of the Confederates into the woods soon threw the Federal troops again into confusion, and silenced the battery of Lieut. GREBLE. Col. MAGRUDER had moved two of his four front rank guns further up the hill, so that he was enabled to rake the Federalists from three points with a cross-fire

The Confederate loss, as reported, was three men killed and ten or twelve wounded.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The marine guards for two men-of-war arrived in this City on Wednesday evening, remained over night at the Brooklyn Barracks, and left next day for Portsmouth, N. H. They were sent from the National Capital to go on board the sailing corvettes *Dale* and *Marion*, which were preparing for sea at Kittery. These vessels were both last attached to the African Squadron. The *Dale* sunk at her wharf some time since, but has been raised and caulked.

The Chief Quartermaster of the United States Marine Corps was at the Navy-yard on official business on Wednesday, and returned to Washington. Commodore PAULDING arrived a soon Wednesday, and visited the Yard yesterday, where he was engaged in consulting with the authorities relative to the movements at this station. He inspected the *Roanoke*, while her propeller was working and expressed satisfaction with the condition of that splendid ship.

The new marine barracks on Flushing-avenue has been garrisoned, as the chief recruiting office at this port, for marines. Although only a few days occupied it is doing a better business than all the New York army offices put together Two branch establishments have been opened in New-York, as the Government means to increase the marine corps at once, by a couple of thousand men. The Navy-yard garrison also receives young men, but the crowds seem to flock to Flushing-avenue. There is now a very large force of marines comparatively, at the barracks. It constitutes the guard of the *Savannah*, the guard of the *Roanoke*, and the permanent party, making over 180 men in all. In a month they will all be in their new quarters. Maj. BARVOUAR and Capt. DOUGHTY are the chief officers.

Advices from California announce that Capt. BURTON, of the Third Artillery, a native of this City, had taken command of Fort Alcatraz in San Francisco Harbor, his predecessor, Capt. STEWART of Kentucky, having exhibited some "secessionism" in his conduct. An order from the War Department has been received at the head-quarters of the Department of the West, prohibiting all officers from going a further distance from the post than they could travel back in seven days. The order of the day in the entire department, relative to public property, has been strongly impressed on the troops. It is, "No surrender."

Lieut JOHN TIPTON, of the Third Artillery, is dead. He was a native of Indiana, a graduate of West Point, and got his first commission as a Second Lieutenant in his own regiment, on the 1st of July, 1856. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in December, 1859, which was his last rank. He died at his post, on duty with the hard worked Third, at the barracks of Benecia, California. Lieut. TIPTON was one of those men whose loss, in campaign on the field, cannot be easily supplied.

A detachment of United States recruits arrived at this place, yesterday, from Boston, where they were enlisted at the rendezvous in Portland-street. They report a slight improvement in the military ardor among the Modern Athenians. The men were immediately transferred to Fort Columbus to be made into regular soldiers.

The following officers have reported for the steam-frigate *Roanoke*; Capt. Nicholson, Maryland; Lieuts. (First and Executive Officer) D. Ammen, W. N. Jeffers, R. P. Renshaw, R. A. Scott, P. Lull, T. S. Fillebrown; Master, Edward Cavano; Fleet-Surgeon, Geo. Clymer; Assistant-Surgeons, John C. Spear; Paymaster, B. J. Cahone; Chaplain, Robert Given; Chief Engineer, A. C. Stimers; Second Assistants, R. A. Copeland, H. B. Nones. Thos J Griffin, Third Assistants, Albert Jackson, Wm. West, G. J Burnap, Alfred Hedrick; Midshipmen, R. P. Huntington, J. D. Graham J Bradley, B. H. Porter, J. H. Read, G. K. Haswell, H. P. Grafton, R. J. Chew; Boatswain, Thomas Bennett; Gunner, F. P. Vennable; Carpenter, H. J. Thomas; Sailmaker, W. S. L. Breyton.

A mail bag for the Pacific squadron and naval station will be closed on the 20th, at No. 19 City Hall-square.

ITEMS OF SOUTHERN NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday June 13.

The interdiction of arms and provisions from the North, and the previous transmission of both South of this point have rendered the Louisville market bare. Bagging and rope are now only progressing southward, and it is anticipated that these will be entirely interdicted within a day or two.

Trade is utterly stagnant, and merchants are apathetic. They are expecting an utter prostration of trade with the South immediately.

Postal matters, as to letters, is entirely suspended. It is supposed that newspapers will come from the South here until July 1, and then be discontinued.

The steamboat *Medora*, from St. Louis to Cincinnati exploded her boiler flue near this city yesterday. WM. FOX was fatally scalded, and two boatmen drowned.

LEONARD STREIFF, a prominent German, of Frankfort, publishes an address to his countrymen advising them to beware of all tricks and treachery of the Disunionists as they are traitors to the Government and to stand firm by the Union they have sworn to support, and to vote for Union men and measures.

Three citizens of Louisville, who were detained at Memphis, undertook to walk here, were arrested twice, and one hung. They saw near the road a man lying helpless, and in a dying condition, with his head shaved and ears and nose cut off, his crime being Northern birth.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that a company of volunteers at Portsmouth, Va., are bound for voting for the Union.

The Louisville *Journal* of this morning accuses the Secessionists with taking the oath to support the Constitution, so as to obtain arms at the same time they claiming that the oath is not binding.

The Nashville papers, of yesterday, report that at Great Bethel 1,200 Confederates, under Col. MAGRUDER repulsed 3,000 Federal troops, with 100 dead bodies left on the field.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 13.

Dr. URBAN attempted to raise a secession flag over his dwelling to-day. Mayor DELPH gave him notice that he would not answer for the safety of the lives of his family or property, and he desisted. A large crowd of Union men had assembled near, many of whom were armed.

G DUNCAN, father of Col. BLANTON DUNCAN, at Harper's Ferry, is of the opinion that there is some truth in the rumor of an intention of the Kentuckians at the Ferry to desert in a body.

LARGE MEETING IN DELAWARE

DOVER, Del., Thursday, June 13.

The largest meeting ever known here was held to-day—Chancellor HARRINGTON presided.

The following, among other resolutions, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That, considering the sentiments embodied in the foregoing resolutions incompatible with the views of JAS. A. BAYARD now Senator, as expressed in his last speech in the Senate, and in his recent address to the people of Delaware, we most respectfully request him to resign.

Not less than 3,000 persons were at the meeting, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

A resolution was also passed requesting the Governor to call the Legislature together.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 13.

The bids for the State loan to the amount of $3,000,000, were opened to-day. More than a sufficient amount was taken at par. To the honor of the bidders it may be stated that but $1,400 was bid for, at less than par. Much gratification is expressed here at the liberality and patriotism that induced capitalists of all parties to sustain the Government so triumphantly.

NEW-YORK TROOPS TO MARCH.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 13.

Col McQUADE's and Col. JACKSON's Regiments stationed at the Industrial School Barracks, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. They are anxiously awaiting the order for departure.

GEN. SCOTT'S BIRTHDAY.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 13.

A salute of seventy-five guns was fired by the citizens of Buffalo this noon in honor of the birthday of the veteran soldier, Gen. SCOTT.